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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,647

PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1978

Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, showers, clearing, 16-22 (61-72); Wednesday, variable, 16-22 (61-72); Thursday, some rain, 16-20 (61-68); Friday, clearing, 16-22 (61-72); Saturday, sunny, 16-22 (61-72); Sunday, sunny, 16-22 (61-72). NEW YORK: Tuesday, sunny, 16-22 (61-72); Wednesday, sunny, 16-22 (61-72); Thursday, sunny, 16-22 (61-72); Friday, sunny, 16-22 (61-72); Saturday, sunny, 16-22 (61-72); Sunday, sunny, 16-22 (61-72).

Austria	12.5	Kenya	Shs 7
Belgium	20.8 F	Lebanon	LL 25
Denmark	13.0 D	Luxembourg	30 L.F.
Egypt	40 F	Morocco	2.75 Dr
Finland	22 F	Netherlands	1.50 Flor
France	25.0 F	Nigeria	70 K
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Norway	2 N.Kr.
Greece	20 F	Portugal	20 Esc
Great Britain	18 D	Spain	40 Ptas
India	85 R	Sweden	2.75 Skr
Iran	60 Rsh	Switzerland	1.705 Fr
Italy	400 Lire	Turkey	ET 15
Jordan	1.00 D	U.S. Military (Eur.)	\$0.35
		Yugoslavia	20 D.



West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt clenches fist in victory as he speaks with Hamburg Mayor Hans-Ulrich Klose yesterday after Social Democrats gained in legislature elections.

Free Democrats Are Voted Out Of 2 German State Legislatures

BOHN, June 5 (UPI) — The Free Democratic Party of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was ousted yesterday from two state legislatures in elections.

In Lower-Saxony, the Free Democrats' share of the vote dropped to 2 percent from 7 percent. In Hamburg, the party polled 4.8 percent of the vote against 10.9 percent in the last such balloting four years ago.

Emerging as the big winner from the Hamburg voting were the Social Democrats of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, with 51.5 percent improved with 44.9 percent in 1974.

The share of the opposition Christian Democrats eased to 37.6 percent from 40.6 percent.

In Lower-Saxony, a farming state, the Christian Democrats emerged as the strongest party, polling 37 percent against 48.8 percent four years ago. The Social Democrats' share eased fractionally to 22 percent from 23.1 percent in 1974.

Seats Denied

The Free Democrats were thrown out of the Hamburg and Lower-Saxony state legislatures. According to German electoral law, a party must poll at least 5 percent to gain seats in the legislatures.

Mr. Genscher said last night that his party felt "deep concern" over the outcome. His liberal Free Democrats form a coalition in the federal government with Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats. And a Free Democrat, Werner Maihofer, fills a key post in the Bonn coalition as minister of the interior.

Mr. Maihofer has been criticized for the mistakes of police in the kidnapping-killing case of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer.

Resignation Demanded

In addition, 10 Social Democrat members of parliament have demanded Mr. Maihofer's resignation because of the Federal Protection Force, which is under the minister's authority, had been carrying out unauthorized air checks into leftist newspapers' magazines.

The latest to come under fire was Jürgen Baumann, the Free Democrat.

U.S. Suit Claims Genetic Damage In Moscow Job

SEATTLE, June 5 (UPI) — A \$1.75 million suit has been filed against the U.S. government by a father who claims his son's birth defects were caused by the father's exposure to microwaves at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. It was disclosed yesterday.

The Seattle man, who has asked that his name not be disclosed, was Marine Corps security guard at the embassy when he allegedly was exposed to the microwaves.

Attorney Charles Peery said the claim was filed because the State Department knew about the possible genetic damage to embassy personnel but did not warn them. Peery said that other embassy personnel have reported giving birth to deformed children.

The boy, now 5 years old, was born with hydrocephalus — water on the brain — after his father left Moscow in 1972. The father is still in the Marine Corps. Mr. Peery

ROME, June 5 (UPI) — Authorities today formally accused six members of the Red Brigades urban guerrilla gang of planning and carrying out the kidnapping and assassination of former Premier Aldo Moro.

Five of the accused are in custody. The sixth has been sought by police since 1972 in connection with Red Brigades crimes.

The charges were filed by senior magistrate Achille Gualucci, who has been leading the Moro investigation. Charged with conspiring to kidnap Mr. Moro, multiple homicide and the killing of Mr. Moro were Enrico Triaca, 30, Teodoro Spadaccini, Giovanni Lugini, Antonio Marini, Gabriella Mariani and Mario Moretti, 32.

All except Mr. Moretti were arrested May 17 when police raided a Rome print shop that had prepared Red Brigades leaflets. Mr. Moretti was identified by those arrested as the print shop's contact with the gang's central organization.

First Charges

The charges were the first against members of the Red Brigades since the Moro killing.

Mr. Moro, who was leader of the ruling Christian Democratic Party and prime candidate for presidency of the republic in elections later this year, was kidnapped in Rome on March 16 in an ambush in which his five police bodyguards were slain.

His bullet-riddled body was found in central Rome May 9 after the government refused Red Brigades demands to release 13 prisoners in exchange for Mr. Moro's life.

The charges were filed after Italian newspapers quoted investigation sources as saying that new evidence had been uncovered in the Moro killing.

At the time of the raid on the print shop, police said that Mr. Triaca had rented and operated the office with 30 million lire (\$34,500) supplied by Mr. Moretti from the Red Brigades operations fund.

Implicated as Leader

Police sources said that questioning of Mr. Triaca and other evidence in the case indicated that Mr. Moretti, a former Milan electronics technician, was the Rome chief and paymaster of the terrorists.

Mr. Moretti was charged in 1972 with carrying out an armed robbery with Red Brigades founder Renato Curcio, 37.

Mr. Curcio and 14 other Red Brigades members are on trial in Turin on terrorism charges not directly connected with the Moro case.



Enrico Triaca after his arrest in Rome last month.

Meanwhile, bombs exploded in two towns near Rome today. A time bomb in an automobile showroom in the mountain resort town of Tivoli, 15 miles east of Rome, caused serious damage to an Alfa Romeo dealership and shattered windows in a public prosecutor's office above the showroom.

The bombing was the third attack on Alfa Romeo since Friday.

Other Attacks

On Friday and Saturday saboteurs tried to saw down a large metal tower carrying high-tension electrical lines to the main Alfa Romeo factory north of Milan.

The company has been involved in a labor dispute concerning overtime for Saturday work.

An attempt to bomb an Alfa Romeo dealership in the village of Lonigo near the northern town of Vicenza failed when the bomb failed to go off. In Ostia, south of Rome, an automobile belonging to a national police officer was damaged by a firebomb, police said.

In Turin, the defense today opened its case in the Red Brigades terrorism trial, accusing the chief prosecution witness of lying and exaggeration.

Defense attorney Giuseppe Ravasio, representing one of the 15 jailed Red Brigades members, attacked the credibility of prosecution witness Silvano Girotto, a former friend and South American terrorist who infiltrated the gang for Italian authorities.

Calling Mr. Girotto a "vile and dirty Judas," Mr. Ravasio said that his testimony for the prosecution was "exaggerated, slanted and invented."

The defense opened its case on the 44th day of the trial, after chief prosecutor Luigi Muscarella on Friday called for 15-year jail sentences for the top Red Brigades leaders.

Five Western Nations Open Talks on Zaire in Paris

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, JUNE 5 (IHT) — Five Western nations' representatives met here today to work out a joint approach to the military and economic problems of Zaire — perceived in Western capitals as a test case of resistance to Soviet and Cuban-backed activities in Africa. The closely guarded talks extended beyond the original timetable to include a working dinner as thousands of French Communists marched in protest in Paris.

The talks, attended by representatives of the United States, France, Belgium, Britain and West Germany, were described as a preparatory session for a meeting next week in Brussels, where they will expand to include Saudi Arabia and several other financial benefactors, the International Monetary Fund and Zaire.

N.Y. Stocks Up

NEW YORK, June 5 (IHT) — Cash-heavy institutions returned to Wall Street in force today to push prices sharply and broadly higher in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

(See story page 9.)

The talks also covered urgent military operations, which have already begun with a U.S. airlift into Zaire of Moroccan troops — the vanguard of a planned African peacekeeping force for the troubled, copper-rich province.

The U.S. delegation, headed by David Newsom, undersecretary for political affairs, included at least four military officers among its eight members.

The Communists, led by party chief Georges Marchais and brandishing banners denouncing a "colonialist conspiracy," marched without violence from the Place de la Nation to the Place de la République.

Meanwhile, U.S. Starliner C-141 cargo jets were flying 1,500 Moroccan troops from Agadir into Zaire and starting to fly out French Foreign Legion paratroopers that halted the invasion of Shaba province.

Starliners began landing at Lubumbashi, the capital of Shaba province. The Moroccan troops are to be stationed at Kolwezi, where they are to guarantee security around the copper mines. The planes also brought in teams of U.S. communications experts with satellite communications equipment.

Diplomats here said security in Kolwezi was seen by France and other European countries as a prerequisite of long-run economic and political plans for stabilizing Zaire, which has had two insurgencies in two years.

Gabon Troops Promised

However, the Moroccan contingent was alone in the field except for promised reinforcements from Gabon. Other African countries mentioned as possible troop contributors — Senegal, the Ivory Coast and Nigeria — so far had avoided making any commitment.

On economic questions the French delegation reportedly was pressing the merits of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's proposed \$1 billion special aid fund for Africa — a kind of Marshall Plan to dramatize the West's ability to help moderate regimes in Africa and to eliminate the basis for subversion in underdevelopment.

However, the U.S. delegation arrived apparently intent on confining the discussions to Zaire, according to reports from Washington, the Carter administration, determined to make a stand in Africa but unhappy with the record of Zaire's President Mobutu Sese.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Strike by Foes Of Shah Closes Parts of Cities

TEHRAN, June 5 (UPI) — A general strike called by opponents of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi shut parts of Tehran and several provincial cities today.

There were no immediate reports of any disturbance. Police remained in the riot-prone areas, but the army kept off the roads in a departure from usual show of force.

Areas of the commercial centers in the holy cities of Mashhad and Qom and the town of Tabriz in northern Iran were closed, reports indicated. In Tehran, the northern districts of Tajrish and Shahr-e Amir and the southern areas of the Grand Bazaar and Rey in backing the strike despite its rejection by official representatives of 145 different trades.

Anti-Shah Protest in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP) — About 2,000 persons demonstrated here today to protest the domestic policies of the Shah. U.S. park police said that the demonstrations took place at Lafayette Park, across the street from the White House, in front of the Iranian Embassy, and at Farragut Park.

Scot Player Is Banished In World Cup Over Drugs

By Rob Hughes

BUENOS AIRES, June 5 (IHT) — Willie Johnston, a winger for Scotland's soccer team at the World Cup tournament here, was ordered off the team and told to fly home on the next plane today following a positive dope test that revealed a stimulant in his blood.

He was also banned for life from playing for Scotland after admitting that he had taken two stimulant tablets before the kickoff.

Further action against Scotland as a team was considered possible, with Fifa — the world soccer organization — scheduled to meet tonight.

Caught by Computer

Scotland's initial reaction to the positive test, revealed by a West German computer said to be able to determine 500 drugs within two hours, was defensive. Its manager, Alex Leacock, said that he believed the same computer had identified stimulant traces in Peruvians and Iranians and that "it could be that the computer is wrong."

But Dr. Gottfried Schoenhalzer, the Swiss chairman of the anti-doping commission, said that "it could be that the computer is wrong."

U.S. Expanding Chemical Warfare Efforts

Russia Reportedly Used Agents To Influence Nixon on Nerve Gas

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT) — The Soviet Union attempted to influence then-President Richard Nixon in 1969 to halt chemical and biological weapons development by transmitting information through double agents working for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, according to U.S. intelligence officials.

The aim of the agents' messages was to persuade Mr. Nixon that if the United States continued its buildup of chemical weapons, especially nerve gas, the Soviet Union would be compelled to start a "crash program" to match U.S. capabilities, the officials said.

In effect, it was an invitation to mutual restraint in the field of chemical weapons, an intelligence officer remarked.

The double agents' information was conveyed personally to Mr. Nixon by the late J. Edgar Hoover, who was then director of the FBI and who enjoyed unusual confidence of the president, the officials reported.

The disclosure by the intelligence officials comes at a time when new disputes have arisen in the U.S. intelligence community over the value and validity of information acquired from Soviet defectors and double agents, and the degree to which they may have influenced U.S. policy-making in the past.

No Recollection

In the case of the double agents' contribution on chemical weapons, Mr. Nixon indicated through aides in San Clemente, Calif., that he had no recollection of having been briefed on the matter by Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Nixon was said to believe that his decision to renounce U.S. use of biological weapons in November, 1969, and later to curb chemical weapons in the U.S. arsenal was good on its own merits, regardless of the influence of the double agents.

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Pentagon Says Increase Needed To Counter Soviet Superiority

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 5 (NYT) — Defense Department officials report that after a long period of decline in chemical warfare efforts the U.S. armed forces have begun to expand in this field to counter what they concede to be vast Soviet superiority.

The decline started in 1969 after then-President Richard Nixon decided to forgo biological weapons and to reduce stocks of chemical weapons in what was then a large arsenal.

Soviet-supplied equipment captured by the Israelis in the 1973 Middle East war and subsequent intelligence findings indicate that the Russians have integrated chemical warfare fully into the structure, equipment and training of its ground, air and sea forces, officials said in recent interviews. This has prompted U.S. military planners to readjust their thinking about what

has long been viewed as the most repugnant form of warfare and to upgrade defense capabilities in chemical warfare.

Among the items retrieved in the 1973 war were samples of a pervasive Soviet nerve gas, decontamination washdown equipment for planes and tanks, air filters and sealing on virtually all vehicles, and portable shelters capable of protecting men and equipment from gas attacks.

U.S. Equipment Unprotected

No U.S. equipment is comparably protected against chemical warfare. Gen. George Brown, the outgoing chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, acknowledged in his annual report to Congress on the U.S. military position earlier this year.

The Pentagon has received what

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On Moro Decision

Andreotti Recounts Anguish

By Linda Charlton

NEW YORK, June 5 (NYT) — Except for the wristwatch with two faces, there is nothing remarkable in Giulio Andreotti's appearance except, perhaps, its lack of distinction, the almost self-effacing manner in which he hunches his narrow shoulders in the double-breasted, slightly rumpled blue suit.

The watch, with one face showing the time here and the other the time in Rome, he calls his Atlantic watch. He explained with one of his rare, faintly ironic smiles, and he wears it only in the United States. The Italian premier is in the United States for the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament, after what he described as "the most difficult months of the postwar period" for himself and for Italy, the spring of Aldo Moro's kidnapping and death.

Mr. Andreotti and Mr. Moro had been friends "ever since the early days" of the Christian Democratic Party of 35 years ago or so. Mr. Andreotti recalled in an interview last week. He spoke quietly, unemotionally, his hands clasped in his lap and occasionally moving in small gestures to punctuate his words, his eyes flickering to and from the face of his interviewer. Sitting beside him, serving as interpreter was Alessandro Cortese de Bosis, the Italian consul general in New York.

"This report preceding the political life made my own position ever more difficult," Mr. Andreotti said. Before another question could be asked, he went on: "There was never a single moment when we doubted the validity of this firm line — not to negotiate with the terrorists."

But surely it must have been an intensely painful time for him? **Scientists Vote On Moscow Visit**

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP) — A team of U.S. scientists has voted to go ahead with a planned visit to Moscow this month unless new Soviet breaches of human rights take place.

State Department officials, disclosing the vote, said that a key member of the group has decided to stay home to protest the jailing of dissident Soviet physicist Yuri Orlov. He is Simon Kassel of the Rand Corp.

Others in the eight-member mission — all experts involved with Soviet counterparts in manpower research — said the possibility of reversing their decision remains open.

"Yes — it was even more so since my acquaintance with Mr. Moro's wife went back to our days as students" at the university.

Yes, for a long time he hoped that the terrorists who kidnapped Mr. Moro, having failed in their purpose, "which was to create a political crisis, might set free Mr. Moro after having humiliated him after so many weeks." Up to "the last moment" he was hoping for that, he said, despite everything, despite the terrible letters of despairing appeal from Mr. Moro.

Those letters, begging Mr. Andreotti and his party to do what they knew they could not, pleading, accusing: "One thing is certain, that Mr. Moro had whatever information he had only through them [the terrorists holding him]. Anything he was writing was conditioned by this lack of information."

Mr. Andreotti, who wanted to make this point clear, gave an example: "In one of the last letters,

he said that the pope had done very little for him, and we know that this is not true. And the fact that he couldn't write freely can be found in the circumstance that in none of the letters he wrote did he mention the people in his escort who were killed. He was tied with at least two of them for more than 20 years. They were true friends."

No Moral Freedom

In short, Mr. Andreotti said, Mr. Moro was "not in a condition of moral freedom" when he wrote the letters. The premier spoke unselfishly and easily about this concept, as befits a devout Catholic, a Ciceronian scholar, a man who wrote his doctoral thesis on the similarity between "positivist criminology and canonical penal law," who has presided over the revision of the 1929 Vatican Concordat and has written a book on church-state relations in Italy.

And he could understand the Moro family's anger and bitterness, he said, clapping his hands again: "The tragedy that has befallen the family leads anyone to understand any of their positions." But the presence of two members of the family at the public memorial service held against their — and Mr. Moro's — wishes "showed their understanding" of his and the government's position.

Four periods as premier, 30 years of continuous public life and his own character combine to make Mr. Andreotti a man who does not display emotion. But when he was asked about the not-uncommon U.S. perception of Italy as a country crumbling under its problems, he gave a smile that was, for him, almost a grin.

"I've been hearing about this since the first time I came to the United States in 1954," he said. "We certainly have some basic resources which help us to avoid collapsing when on the brink of the abyss."

It is, he said, "the many ordeals, the many sacrifices we have endured during the centuries" that give Italy its hidden strength — and, perhaps, the lack of such hardship that nourishes the discontent of Italy's youth.

Youth Unemployment

But he noted that there are very real problems for Italy's young people, in particular unemployment, and the problems make them vulnerable to the lures of radical or even terrorist groups. He said that he has talked about the unemployment problem to President Carter, who has agreed to "send a technical mission to Italy and help us to solve it."

He said there are three "basic problems" to be dealt with if terrorism is to be contained and ultimately defeated — the first to "make public opinion understand what goes on and to deny any help to the terrorists," the second to deal with unemployment among university graduates in particular and the third "to organize better and better the police and intelligence services."

As the conversation moved away from the weeks of Mr. Moro's captivity and his death, Mr. Andreotti seemed to relax. He even ventured a small, black joke. Asked about his most recent book, a historical novel about a Vatican minister, he smiled and said of the novel's hero, "He is killed when he was a premier, and I hope I do not meet the same end!"

Lebanon Seeks UN-Guaranteed Neutral Alliance

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 5 (UPI) — Lebanon today proposed that smaller nations join under an umbrella of "international neutrality" and that the United Nations take over their defense with a vastly expanded peacekeeping force.

Ambassador Ghassan Tuani went before the UN special session on world disarmament to call for an "internationally guaranteed neutral society" in which "national armies will remain only as tools of local security."

Mr. Tuani said that neutrality traditionally had been the "privilege of a few" — Switzerland, Sweden, Austria — but that, with UN help, it could be expanded. He said that the defense of countries wanting to join in international neutrality would "have to be assumed by international peacekeeping forces," commanded by the United Nations and that UN social, cultural and economic agencies would have to be increased.



COEXISTENCE — A black nanny in Mtoko, Rhodesia, guards her white employer's automobile and his child's crib as he and his family prepare to attend a meeting. They were going to listen to black leader Abel Muzorewa explain the terms of the March 3 agreement leading to majority rule. White settlers in the Mtoko area seldom go about unarmed.

Pentagon Pushing for Chemical Arms

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a specialist termed full support from Congress in authorizing renewed emphasis on protective training and equipment, but Congress has yet to authorize full-scale production of such offensive chemical weapons as nerve gases.

According to Defense Secretary Harold Brown, in his annual report to Congress, the Pentagon will be spending \$60 million on "detection, warning, medical defense, protective and decontamination equipment" in the fiscal year that begins

next fall — a considerable increase over the current year.

Pentagon specialists said that the program includes protective sealing for two U.S. fighter wings stationed in Europe, new masks and protective garments. Army training programs at the company level and prophylactic kits for individual soldiers — mainly hypodermic syringes for self-injection of an antidote for nerve gases, which paralyze the respiratory system and affect the brain.

According to the Defense

Department, the Soviet Union and its allies have a program that includes more than 1,000 training ranges, battle exercises at the regimental level using nitrogen-mustard gas in concentrations that cause minor blisters on recruits wearing protective garments, deployment of nerve-gas artillery and rocket shells that make up nearly half the tactical munitions of the armies, large depots, and sea and aviation capabilities. Pentagon officials also estimate that the Soviet Union has more than 100,000 troops assigned to chemical warfare, with specialists attached to units down to the company level.

Delivery Systems

The Soviet bloc can deliver chemical agents in artillery rounds, land mines, tactical rockets, naval missiles, bombs and longer-range missiles. The United States lacks this variety of delivery systems, because the reductions in stockpiles begun in 1969, with the disposal of obsolete munitions, was not accompanied by a replacement program or the introduction of new chemical carriers to fit newly deployed weapons systems.

Pentagon specialists trace the divergence between the chemical warfare programs of the United States and the Soviet Union in part to differing national perceptions. They note that in World War I the Russians suffered more losses from German chemical weapons than from guns and bombs, which induced a "never again" mentality. Several U.S. specialists also conjecture that the Soviet military may have felt threatened by the superiority of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons in the 1960s and viewed a chemical-warfare buildup as a form of countervailing power.

The reduction in the U.S. chemical arsenal in the early 1970s had several origins, according to the Pentagon sources.

Political Atmosphere

The political atmosphere of the late 1960s was conducive to public approval of Mr. Nixon's decision to drop biological weapons and restrict chemical ones, partly as a result of the 1966 incident at the Dugway testing grounds in Colorado in which a leak of nerve gas killed more than 6,000 sheep grazing 27 miles away. There was also an outcry over Army plans to transport obsolete nerve-gas canisters across the country for dumping in the Atlantic and revulsion against the use of chemical herbicides to defoliate Viet Cong hideouts in the Indochina war.

Finally there was Mr. Nixon's conclusion, as he recalled it the other day to aides in San Clemente, Calif., that biological-chemical arms "were weapons of mass destruction" that lent themselves more readily to disarmament moves at the outset of his administration than did strategic nuclear weapons. He told aides that at the time he regarded his decision on biological weapons as a stepping stone toward the negotiations with the Soviet Union on strategic nuclear arms.

While Congress has acknowledged the need for improved chemical-warfare defense in recent years, there has been great reluctance to renew or modernize offensive chemical weaponry. Defense Secretary Brown noted in his annual report that only \$17 million would be spent in the coming fiscal year on maintaining the stockpile of chemical agents.

Bangladesh Says Burma Refugees Must Go Home

DACCA, June 5 (Reuters) — President Zia Rahman said today that 200,000 Moslem refugees from Burma have crossed into Bangladesh from Burma are Burmese nationals and must return to their country.

He said he hoped that the Burmese government would provide a solution to the problem. A nine-man Bangladesh government delegation leaves for Rangoon tomorrow for talks on the refugee situation. Burma maintains that many of the refugees were illegal immigrants from Bangladesh.

The refugees have claimed that Burmese soldiers raped their women and took men away to labor camps in a campaign to drive them out. These allegations have been denied by the Burmese authorities.

Czechoslovak to Sofia
PRAGUE, June 5 (AP) — Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal left for a visit to Sofia at the invitation of the Bulgarian counterpart, Stanko Todorov, the official press agency CTK announced today.

Planted Soviet Agents Said Used to Sway Nixon

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gardless of what the Soviet agents might have communicated. The curbs were also said to be a reflection of his Quaker attitude toward weapons of mass destruction.

Mr. Nixon's former White House aides, including Henry Kissinger, said that they did not recall a role played by information from Soviet agents at the time they were draft-

ing Mr. Nixon's 1969 decisions on chemical-biological warfare.

Mr. Nixon declared a ban on biological weapons by the United States on Nov. 25, 1969, reiterating renunciation of first use by the United States of chemical weapons in case of war. He subsequently acted to trim back U.S. nerve-gas stockpiles.

These moves, Mr. Kissinger recalled, were designed as a U.S. invitation to the Soviet Union to restrain further development of its own chemical warfare arsenal and served as a prelude to a negotiations on mutually limiting strategic nuclear weapons.

The Defense Department strongly resisted the chemical warfare curbs, particularly those affecting nerve gas, arguing then and later that the Soviet Union already had a huge chemical-warfare program under way and was showing no signs of halting it or even of slowing down.

Revelations of Soviet chemical-warfare capability shocked U.S. military and intelligence specialists. As a result, counterintelligence specialists began a few years ago to question the veracity of the information supplied the FBI in 1969 by the so-called double agents. Some of these counterintelligence officers said in recent interviews that they believed the Soviet Union deliberately sought to mislead the Nixon administration on the subject of chemical weapons through "disinformation" by the double agent route.

Zaire Talks In France

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Seko, wanted to impose conditions for Western help.

The reforms sought by Washington reportedly include Western nomination of an official in Zaire's central bank to stem the loss of foreign exchange, appointment of provincial officials to stop administrative corruption and introduction of measures to insure political representation of Lunda tribesmen who were the backbone of both insurrections in Shaba mounted from Angola.

Circumstantial Evidence

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI) — Although the CIA claims to have photographs of Cuban military leaders with rebel troops inside Zaire, administration officials today described the U.S. evidence of Cuban involvement in the invasion as mainly circumstantial.

House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., said that he and other members of the House were told about the pictures by President Carter and CIA Director Stansfield Turner but did not see the photographs.

It is understood that radio traffic indicating Soviet and Cuban participation in the planning of the invasion had been intercepted by U.S. agencies but no officials would confirm this.

Russia Expels 2 U.S. Guides

MOSCOW, June 5 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today ordered the expulsion of two U.S. guides at the traveling agriculture show in the U.S. exhibition on the grounds that they had slandered the Soviet state and social system.

They were identified as Walter Lupan of Washington, D.C., and Anthony Mashiochi of Boston. Mr. Lupan, the only Ukrainian speaker among the 23 guides, had already left the Soviet Union last week when the show ended its stay in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital.

97 Percent of Votes Counted

Turbay Wins Close Vote For Colombia Presidency

BOGOTA, June 5 (UPI) — Liberal candidate Julio Turbay won a narrow victory today over Conservative Belisario Betancur in Colombia's presidential election.

Armed soldiers put on alert during the balloting yesterday cuttied their patrols today. There were few people or cars in Bogota streets.

The latest official report from the Elections Commission showed that with 97 percent of the ballots counted, Mr. Turbay had 2.2 million votes to 2.1 million for Mr. Betancur. Minor candidates shared the remainder.

Earlier both candidates had claimed victory. "I accept this beautiful victory with pride and humility," Mr. Betancur said at a morning news conference, when less than 50 percent of the votes had been counted.

Minutes later, at a hotel three blocks away, Mr. Turbay said at a news conference: "I am happy to announce that after having closely followed election developments, according to data we have, we have obtained a significant majority over candidate Betancur."

Shifting Lead

The lead shifted continually during early stages of the vote count.

The candidate with the most votes wins; a majority is not needed.

The election was Colombia's first

since the expiration of a 30-year-old law that mandated rotation of the presidency between the Liberal and Conservative parties. The measure was adopted in 1954 to end a 30-year period of political violence.

Mr. Betancur declared himself president-elect and said: "I will totally comply with the campaign promises in my platform."

Mr. Turbay said he would wait for the National Election Court to declare him president-elect, and declared: "I will in no way create a situation that could affect the public order of my country."

Mr. Turbay, 61, is a veteran politician who has spent two decades working his way up the Liberal Party organization.

Mr. Betancur, 55, is a lawyer and economist and has served as labor minister and ambassador to Spain. Both are left of center politically.

Election Incidents

Several bombings and a gunshot attack on a vehicle transporting ballot boxes marred election day.

Two soldiers were killed and another injured in the guerrilla attack 350 miles southwest of Bogota. Four homes set off in the capital caused minor damage and no injuries.

Heavy security was in effect in the capital. Armed soldiers lined major streets.

Africa Prospects Drawing Businessmen From Afar

(Continued from Page 1)

is write a letter, which probably will never be answered, or call his secretary, who may never deliver the message. You contact the minister personally, preferably dropping the name of a well-placed associate.

In African countries the telephone does not work when it rains because the buried wires are not waterproof. In Lagos, Nigeria, the phones do not work even on sunny days. This businessmen often appear unannounced, and if they are prepared to wait long enough they will find most African officials and entrepreneurs surprisingly accessible.

Airlines are unreliable. Some overbook by up to 30 percent, then depart as soon as a full load of passengers shows up. The other day two U.S. importers sat blurry-eyed and disheveled in the airport at Monrovia, Liberia, waiting for a Ghana Airways delayed flight to Accra. How long had they been waiting? "Three days," one said impatiently.

In Kenya, U.S. producers of a \$7.5 million film being shot here were called in recently and told by a government official that their license had been canceled. Why? No particular reason. Could the misunderstandings be worked out privately and financially? Certainly.

"It's a different way of doing business and same people can never adjust to it," said an American businessman in Lusaka, Zambia. "It takes patience and flexibility and a willingness to realize that what is acceptable at home isn't necessarily acceptable abroad. But basically I don't suppose the frustrations of Africa are any worse than those anywhere else in the Third World."

Increasingly, U.S. businessmen are confronting those frustrations and discovering black Africa as a potentially wealthy, untapped market with both short- and long-term economic promise. The French and the British have known this for years.

In 1960, the year that colonial rule began giving way to independence in black Africa, U.S. investment on the continent stood at \$600 million. By 1975 it had increased to \$4.9 billion, of which \$2.6 billion was in South Africa and \$2.3 billion in black Africa. "The opportunities are tremendous here," a U.S. economic analyst said. "To begin with, by getting in on the ground floor, you're going to have a foothold and product acceptance in a part of the world that's growing and getting wealthy. Not everyone's making money now, but they will be in 20 years."

Majorca Dockers Strike
PALMA, Majorca, June 5 (Reuters) — An indefinite strike by 300 dockworkers virtually paralyzed the port of Majorca today.

Exploratory Talks Sought

U.S. Seeks New Ties With S. Yemen

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP) — The United States is seeking to repair its relations with Southern Yemen, which has been used by the Soviet Union and Cuba as a staging area for African operations.

A four-member State Department team hopes to go to Aden later this month. Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill., has disclosed. A member of the House International Relations Committee, he is one of the few Americans to have visited the country in recent years.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, south of Saudi Arabia on the Arabian Sea, broke diplomatic relations with the United States in 1969. Its authoritarian government was described by U.S. officials last summer as one of the three most important supporters of

international terrorism, along with Libya and Iraq.

Southern Yemen has long relied on Soviet military and civilian advisers and equipment, along with similar aid from Cuba and other Communist-bloc countries.

The Soviet and Cuban presence increased sharply in the past year as the Russians used the port of Aden and airfield facilities in their African buildup, and after the Soviet military base in nearby Somalia was closed.

Yemeni Approval Awaited

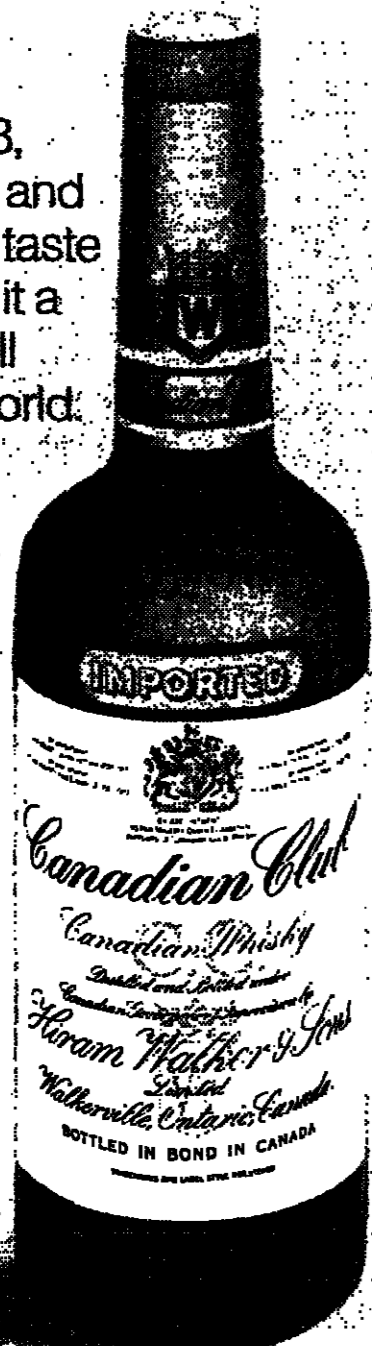
U.S. officials say that nearly 1,000 Soviet civilian and military advisers and about the same number of Cubans are in Southern Yemen. The internal security apparatus of the country is reported to be under the supervision of 300 to 400 East Germans.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told a senior Yemeni official at the United Nations last fall of the U.S. desire to undertake discussions looking toward diplomatic relations, in keeping with the Carter administration's policy of seeking ties with all nations. Southern Yemen reportedly expressed interest, but has not given definite approval for the proposed visit of the U.S. mission, sources said.

Rep. Findley said the U.S. team is to consist of four senior State Department officials authorized to discuss resumption of diplomatic relations, among other matters.

A State Department official said the team, to be headed by Joseph Twinnan, director of Arabian Peninsula affairs, has no set agenda for the "exploratory talks."

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Imported Clothespins Gain in U.S.

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP) — The newest episode in the story of shifting ties between East and West may be unfolding over your Aunt Ethel's backyard clothesline.

It involves the esoteric of wood-spring clothespins, which certain Communist countries are sending into the United States at a flood-tide rate.

The four major U.S. manufacturers of wood-spring clothespins want the government to stem the flow of imports from China, Romania, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Last year, the United States imported 446.1 million clothespins with a total value of \$2.8 million. China, Romania, Poland and Czechoslovakia accounted for 46 percent of the imports, but for only 40 percent of the dollar value — meaning their pins sold for less than the other countries' pins.

Big Gainers

The big gainers were China, whose sales rose from zero in 1974 to \$447,000 worth last year, and Romania, whose sales climbed from \$11,000 in 1973 to \$167,000 last year. Poland remained the leader last year at \$513,000.

As these countries were gaining, the four U.S. firms were falling behind in holding their share of the market, according to statistics they gave the U.S. International Trade Commission, which is investigating the firms' complaints.

The figures show that U.S.-made clothespins were outselling imports by about 4 to 1 in 1973. By last

year, domestic clothespins held just slightly more than half of the market.

Diamond International Corp., with a plant in Peru, Maine; Forster Manufacturing Co., Wilton, Maine; Penley Corp., West Paris, Maine; and National Clothespin Co., Montpelier, Vt., said that the result is their profits are down and jobs are endangered.

"The money figures and the numbers of people are not fantastic, compared to what the American public hears every day. But if

Austrian Fights U.S. Conviction On Smuggling

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP) — A wealthy Austrian manufacturer is free on \$50,000 bond pending an appeal after being found guilty of trying to smuggle a high-altitude gunsite camera out of the United States for sale to the Soviet Union.

The camera was described as one of the Air Force's newest and best for aerial reconnaissance at the time that Manfred Swarovski, was arrested three years ago.

Swarovski, 36, of Wattens, Austria, pleaded guilty to violating the U.S. Munitions Control Act after a ruling that the camera could be used as evidence. He will be allowed to withdraw the plea if an appeals court upsets the decision that the camera was inadmissible used as evidence. U.S. District Judge Charles Sifton set bond for Swarovski in Brooklyn pending appeal.

Authorities said that the camera was in his luggage when he was arrested at Kennedy airport as he was about to board a Pan American Airways flight to Munich.

Gardner to Washington

ROME, June 5 (AP) — U.S. Ambassador to Rome Richard Gardner went to Washington yesterday for a round of his periodic consultations with State Department officials.

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BAHRAIN	NEW YORK	MON	PARIS	NEW YORK	DAILY
BARCELONA	NEW YORK	DAILY	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	DAILY
CAIRO	NEW YORK	DAILY	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	DAILY
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	DAILY	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	DAILY
CASABLANCA	NEW YORK	DAILY	SAN FRANCISCO	DAILY	
LOS ANGELES	DAILY	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	DAILY
DUBLIN	NEW YORK	DAILY	PARIS	NEW YORK	2 DAILY
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BOSTON	DAILY	WASHINGTON	DAILY		
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LISBON	NEW YORK	DAILY	BOSTON	DAILY	
LONDON	NEW YORK	3 DAILY	WASHINGTON	DAILY	
NEWARK	DAILY	CHICAGO	DAILY		
BOSTON	DAILY	LOS ANGELES	DAILY		
PHILADELPHIA	DAILY	SANTA MARIA	BOSTON		
MINNEAPOLIS	DAILY	NEW YORK	NEW YORK		
CHICAGO	DAILY	SHANNON	NEW YORK	DAILY	
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SAVING THE WHALE — More than 700 persons on Cabrillo Beach in San Pedro, Calif., spent about 6 hours building a 110-foot-long, 14-foot-wide whale out of sand in tribute to the Blue Whale. Then they formed a "human whale" and spelled the slogan of the American Cetacean Society: Save the Whale. The action was part of National Environmental Day.

Brown Details Gromyko Offer

Aide Says U.S. May 'Recast' SALT Ideas

By Robert G. Kaiser and Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP) — Secretary of Defense Harold Brown said yesterday that U.S. ideas on the strategic arms limitation talks are not "cast in concrete," and he gave some details of the Soviet proposal that the United States would have to accept.

Unlike President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who the previous Sunday declared in a television interview that the Soviet Union would have to accept all outstanding U.S. proposals, Mr. Brown said that "we have been in a process of recasting our proposals."

An aide to Mr. Brown said later that his position was really close to Brzezinski's, because Mr. Brown saw very little practical difference between the two positions. Mr. Brown indicated and other officials confirmed that the latest Soviet offer proposed banning all new types of land-based missiles until 1985 by both countries. The Soviet offer — presented by

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to President Carter May 27 — did not cover the question of how much each country would be allowed to modernize existing missile systems during the life of a new SALT agreement.

Positions Far Apart

Thus far the two countries' positions are far apart on this. The United States feels that the latest Soviet definition of modernization would allow the Russians to put into use several essentially new rocket systems, based on existing models, that it has recently been testing.

Mr. Gromyko's offer prompted widely varying reactions when it became known inside the U.S. national security bureaucracy.

The view that prevailed was that Mr. Gromyko's offer was actually a little worse than previous Soviet positions.

According to this reasoning, the Russians were simply trying to block the United States from testing or deploying a new land-based missile system such as the multibillion-dollar MX, now envisioned as an underground mobile missile, while permitting the Russians to

make substantial improvements in their missile force under the guise of "modernization."

Some senior U.S. officials were offended by a remark reportedly made by Mr. Gromyko when he was told Wednesday that the United States regarded his proposal as inadequate. At the time the United States declined to make a counterproposal. At that, Mr. Gromyko said that the U.S. posture would look unreasonable when it became publicly known, according to several sources.

This convinced some U.S. officials that the offer was made just for public-relations purposes. At the opposite extreme, some U.S. officials thought that the Gromyko proposal offered a significant opportunity for a breakthrough in the talks, sources said.

According to this view, the idea of a total ban on new rockets until 1985 could become the basis for an excellent agreement, provided it were accompanied by the right kind of agreed definitions of "modernization." Some officials apparently felt that the United States could have made progress by accepting the Gromyko proposal, conditional on a successful outcome of the negotiating on those definitions.

This view was rejected by the administration.

Gromyko Idea Rejected

The United States turned down the Gromyko idea, telling him it was not good enough but without offering new ideas from the U.S. side. Some senior officials see this as a sign that the Carter administration's posture on SALT now is to stall the talks and preclude any chance of a new agreement this summer.

Other officials said that it was just "good negotiating tactics" to turn Mr. Gromyko down, assuming that the Russians had another position on this issue, which the refusal should now elicit.

Asked why there had been no U.S. counteroffer, a senior administration official said yesterday that the United States could return to these issues in the expert-level SALT negotiations in Geneva.

Mr. Brown said yesterday on CBS-TV's "Face The Nation" that any SALT proposal that prevented the United States from modernizing its land-based ICBM force with a new missile system of some kind "would have to carry with it on the other side a great many restrictions in order to constitute a fair trade."

"Something which simply keeps the Soviets from building one missile while allowing them to change and modernize a good many others is not a fair trade for our only planned new land-based missile."

ILO Will Raise Dues To Make Up for Loss

GENEVA, June 5 (UPI) — The International Labor Organization, which lost a quarter of its income last year when the United States withdrew, said today that it has suffered another financial loss because of the decline in the dollar.

Member governments are being asked to accept increases in their regular contributions to make good a \$22.5 million shortage in the 1978-1979 two-year budget, a spokesman said.

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10 Years After Slaying, Friends Recall Robert Kennedy 'Spirit'

LOS ANGELES, June 5 (UPI) — Political and entertainment figures gathered last night on the eve of the anniversary of Sen. Robert Kennedy's assassination to reminisce about their friend and leader, killed 10 years ago in a hotel kitchen here.

Speaking at St. John's Episcopal Church before an audience of 250 — including those who had worked for Sen. Kennedy and those who had struggled with him, those who knew the man and those who knew only his reputation — they speculated about what might have been and dreamed about what still might be.

"If we've ever needed it," Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. said, "we need now that heroic spirit that was the spirit of Robert Kennedy. He had a spirit of daring and spirit of trying even the impossible."

Actress Shirley MacLaine, a Kennedy delegate to the 1968 Democratic convention, spoke of "the tenderness of his heart" and suggested that "he molded more minds and inspired more hearts than most who served as president."

Dolores Huerta, vice president of the United Farm Workers Union, said that Sen. Kennedy was one of the few politicians who really cared about poor people, and said that there was a simple reason why the poor loved him in return.

"Robert never said to us, 'I know what's good for you,'" she recalled. "Robert said to us, 'What do you need. What can I help you with?'"

Allard Lowenstein, a U.S. delegate to the United Nations, said that the anniversary reminded him "how much a country can change in a decade and how inadequate nostalgia is as a substitute for hope."

Bell Ready to Defy Court To Keep Secret FBI Files

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP) — Attorney General Griffin Bell has told the Supreme Court that he is prepared to defy a district judge's order to give up files containing the names of confidential FBI informants.

The lower-court judge, Thomas Griesa, has countered that Mr. Bell's brief to the high court is incomplete and misleading.

The Supreme Court is expected to decide this week whether to review the legal issues raised by the Justice Department's long feud with Judge Griesa.

Mr. Bell is willing to risk being cited for contempt for failing to comply with Judge Griesa's order, aides say, because the attorney general fears that identifying informants in this civil case would create a harmful precedent that could frighten others who cooperate with law enforcement officials.

Leonard Boudin, attorney for the

Bonn Ex-Aide Charged as Spy

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, June 5 (UPI) — The federal prosecutor today formally charged a former secretary in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's office with being an East German spy.

The prosecutor's office said that Dagmar Kahlig-Scheffler, 31, is under suspicion of handing secret information to East Germany from 1973 until her arrest last year. Similar charges were brought against Peter and Gudrun Goeblar, a married couple, both aged 31.

2 Different Worlds

Poverty Lurking in Japan Behind Modern Affluence

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, June 5 (NYT) — Women in colorful kimonos attending parties in celebration of plum and cherry blossoms. Scrubbed children gamboling off to school in bonnets and pressed shorts. Well-heeled businessmen in polished cars. And well-kept lanes lined with private gardens. Affluent Japan, 1978.

Tiny rooms shared by humans and vermin. Hallways where paint peels off raw, rusting metal. Aging sodas sleeping in the warm spring sunshine. Impoverished Japan, 1978. The same nation. Two different worlds. Both are real. But one is hidden.

Poor Japanese, especially poor urban Japanese, do not fit the stereotype of an energetic, innovative people, more than 92 percent of whom consider themselves middle class, according to opinion surveys. Their presence is an embarrassment to a society with a gross national product last year of close to \$700 billion and a per-capita income of \$6,036 — a economy so booming that last week the governor of the Bank of Japan said he doubted Japan would be able, as hoped, to sharply reduce its huge trade surplus in fiscal 1978. But statistics do not tell the full story.

Officially, only 1.4 percent of Japan's 113 million persons are on welfare. Many other poor persons, it is believed, have not signed up out of ignorance or, more likely, pride. In the traditions of the countryside, poor people were carried along by extended families. It is the postwar decline of this traditional support system that has marked the growth of Japan's modest welfare state, roughly from 1960 to 1973, drew millions of farmers and farm-ers' sons to jobs in the cities.

The heady boom days ended with the energy crisis of 1973, and a time of greatly slowed growth has ensued. Industry has yet to make many of the painful, necessary adjustments, but some have reduced hiring and even laid off employees, primarily from among the less-skilled or the higher-paid workers. This has punched holes in Japan's much-hallowed lifetime employment system.

The future looks worse, at least for those at the bottom. Unemployment rates are growing. The jobless rate for March was 2.12 percent, up from 1.94 percent a year earlier. The figures seem slight by U.S. standards, but not to the Japanese who have lost their jobs.

"Of course, we can't know the precise time lag," said Takuo Suzuki, director of a city welfare center, "but we must expect that the number of poor will increase."

With the erosion of traditional ties that accompanied urbanization, the poor have nowhere to turn but to the government, which has been dominated by conservatives for all but a few months of the last three decades. Their policies, attuned more to industrial and financial development, resulted in a grudging development of welfare that, for instance, has yet to devise a program of pensions for the elderly.

Currently, welfare payments and administrative expenses cost the national government \$3.8 billion a year. Municipalities pay the remaining 20 percent of the welfare tab. But increases are hard to achieve even though the Japanese cost of living is among the world's highest.

Every day about 150 men visit Mr. Suzuki's welfare office in the heart of Sanya, a notorious Tokyo slum whose name is synonymous with street derelicts. Officials said a typical case is an unskilled man in his mid-40s; if once married, he is now divorced.

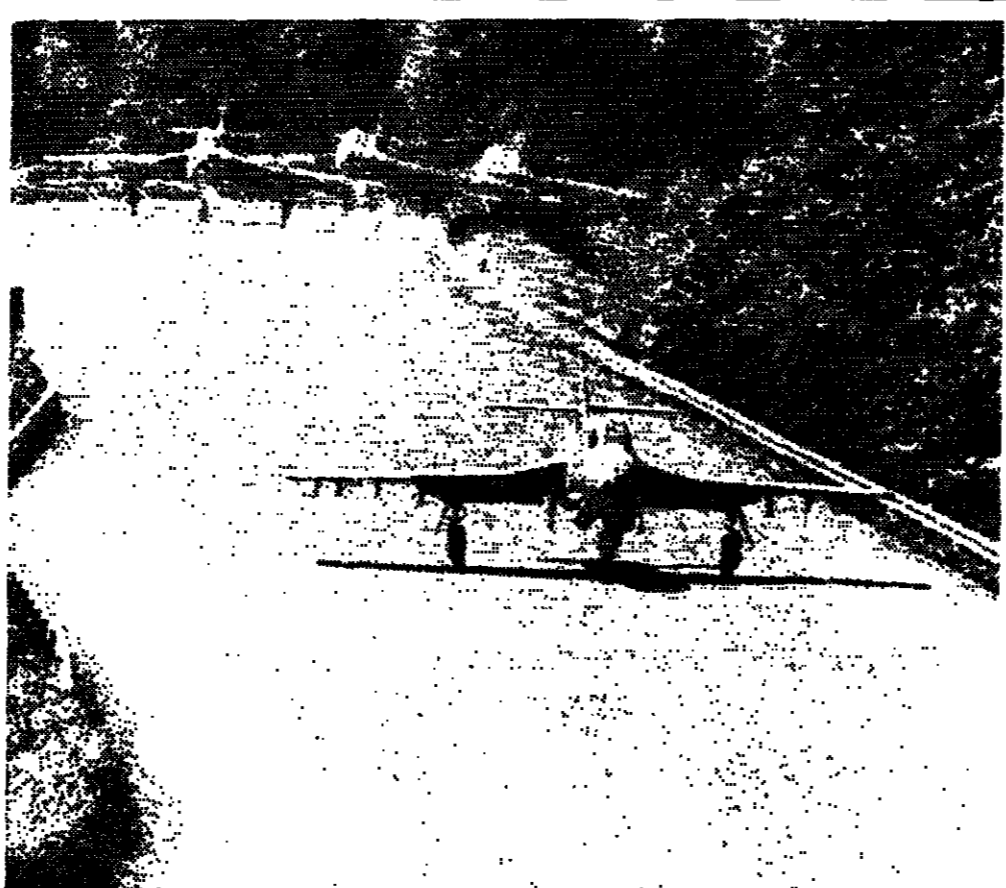
A growing number of welfare recipients are elderly, handicapped or ill. Few have the college education that has been a ticket to success in Japan. While national health insurance covers most medical costs, the simple expenses of daily living are too much. One such case is the Ichiro Taniguchi family, whose name is changed here at their request. Three years ago, Mr. Taniguchi fell ill. He is not sure why, but his wife confides that he is dying of lung cancer.

Left Father's Farm

Mr. Taniguchi left his father's farm in the 1950s for a construction job in Tokyo. "I was foreman of 20 men," he said. Unable to work, however, he was forced out of his home and now lives with his wife, their four children and a stray pet pigeon in a 48-square-foot room in a charity's dormitory for poor families.

Each month they receive 162,000 yen in welfare payments, the equivalent of something over \$700 at today's inflated exchange rates. Of that, 14,000 goes for utilities.

The case is typical, said social workers, and the family's situation will worsen when the father dies, possibly next year. Then, their welfare allotments will be cut. And they will have to move. "Life in affluent Japan is fine so long as you're in the mainstream," said a slum worker, "but once you get crosswise of the rigid system, then you don't bounce back."



HIGHWAY BASE — Four fighter planes of the Swiss Air Force take off at highway near Zurich. Officials blocked road to allow pilots to practice emergency takeoffs and landings.

To Fit Ideas to Conditions

Teng Asks Army to Be Flexible on Mao

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, June 5 (NYT) — Teng Hsiao-ping, China's twice-purged deputy premier, has called on the Chinese armed forces to be flexible and realistic in their interpretation of the thoughts of the late Mao Tse-tung, updating them to fit contemporary conditions.

Speaking to a national conference on political work in the army, Mr. Teng said that "beyond doubt we must at no time violate the basic principles" of Mao. But, he added, "we must integrate them with reality, analyze and study actual conditions and solve practical problems."

Mr. Teng, who is also a vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and chief of staff of the armed forces, stressed the need to avoid "mechanical copying" of Mao's ideas. "If we just copied past documents word for word, we wouldn't be solving any problem, let alone solving any problem correctly."

"In that case," Mr. Teng said, "even if we paid lavish lip service to Mao Tse-tung thought, we would actually be running counter to it."

Mr. Teng's speech is the latest in a series of efforts by Peking to demythologize and re-evaluate Mao. His successors continue to publicly praise him, for to do otherwise would be to risk unraveling the whole Communist Party and state. But an attempt is being made to cull those aspects of the late chairman's thinking that now appear to be antithetical to economic development and China's effort to become a modern industrial power by the year 2000.

Hence Mr. Teng, instead of focusing on any of the actual policies Mao had proclaimed, stressed that the essence of his philosophy was his realistic approach to solving problems. "Chairman Mao's brilliant concept of seeking truth from facts," Mr. Teng said, his analysis of "new historical conditions and identification of new problems," was his fundamental viewpoint and method.

Senior Hierarchy

The conference on political work in the army, which met recently in Peking, was also attended by most of the party's senior hierarchy, including Hua Kuo-feng, the party chairman; Yeh Chien-ying, the ranking vice chairman, and top military leaders. It was presided over by the head of the army's General Political Department, Wei Kuoching, who is a close associate of Mr. Teng.

Yugoslav Visits Athens

ATHENS, June 5 (AP) — Yugoslav Defense Minister Nikola Ljubice arrived here today for a five-day visit within the framework of improving Greek-Yugoslav relations, especially in the military sector.

Obituaries

Ex-Sen. Joseph Montoya, Was on Watergate Panel

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI) — Former Sen. Joseph Manuel Montoya, 62, a Democrat who worked his way through the political ranks in New Mexico and came to national attention as a member of the Senate Watergate Committee, died today.

Mr. Montoya had been hospitalized at Georgetown University hospital since early May for treatment of gastro-intestinal bleeding. Two operations failed to reverse the condition. He suffered kidney failure on Saturday.

Mr. Montoya launched a four-decade political career in the Great Depression, winning election to the New Mexico House in 1936 while enrolled in law school at Georgetown University in Washington.

He served two terms in the New Mexico House, three terms in the state Senate and four terms as lieutenant governor before winning election to Congress in 1957 at the age of 41.

Mr. Montoya later became a member of the Senate Watergate Committee, the panel that probed Nixon administration activities and laid the groundwork for Mr. Nixon's resignation in August, 1974.

But it was during the same period — at the peak of Mr. Montoya's political career — that the steady string of political successes began to unravel.

He had "laundered" more than \$100,000 in 1970 campaign contributions through "dummy committees," The Wall Street Journal reported. Mr. Montoya denied it.

Mr. Montoya, chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee overseeing the Internal Revenue Service, did not have his income-tax return audited for more than 25 years — an unusually long time for millionaires such as him.

In 1976, the Treasury Department



Ex-Sen. Joseph Montoya

ment admitted earlier efforts to audit Mr. Montoya had been dropped. The IRS conducted an election-year audit of Mr. Montoya, the first since 1950.

That November, the bad publicity and the campaign of former assistant Harrison Schmitt ended Mr. Montoya's political career.

Joan Little's Bid to Stay In N.Y. Rejected by Court

WASHINGTON, June 5 (UPI) — The Supreme Court opened the way today for the immediate return of Joan Little to North Carolina state prison, where she claims she will be subject to abuse and perhaps be killed.

Miss Little, who escaped from a prison in Raleigh, N.C., in October, had asked the justices to allow her to remain in New York City, where she was captured on Dec. 7, until her lawyers could appeal a decision against her by the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The high court rejected her request today in a brief order, without comment.

Her lawyers contend that they never had an opportunity to demonstrate what is likely to happen to Miss Little if she again becomes a prison inmate in North Carolina.

refused parole — all because of the episode at Beaufort.

She has been quoted by her lawyer, William Kunstler of New York, as saying that she would "rather die than return to North Carolina" because she is a "marked woman" who has been acquitted of the murder of a white prison guard.

Justice Thurgood Marshall on May 30 temporarily blocked Miss Little's extradition until the entire court could consider the stay application.

On her return, she would complete her original sentence and also face escape charges.

After rulings against her in New York state courts, she turned to federal courts for help.

U.S. District Judge Kevin Duffy said he could not find that she would be unconstitutionally confined in North Carolina.

Breaking and Entering

The black woman became a national figure during her 1975 trial on charges of killing a white jailer who, she said, had tried to rape her. A jury acquitted her of murder.

At that time, she was confined to the Beaufort County Jail for breaking and entering three mobile homes.

Last October she escaped from the Women's Correctional Center at Raleigh. In the effort to prevent her return to North Carolina, it has been suggested that she escaped because she was harassed, denied adequate medical treatment and

Post Office Workers Still Strike in Israel

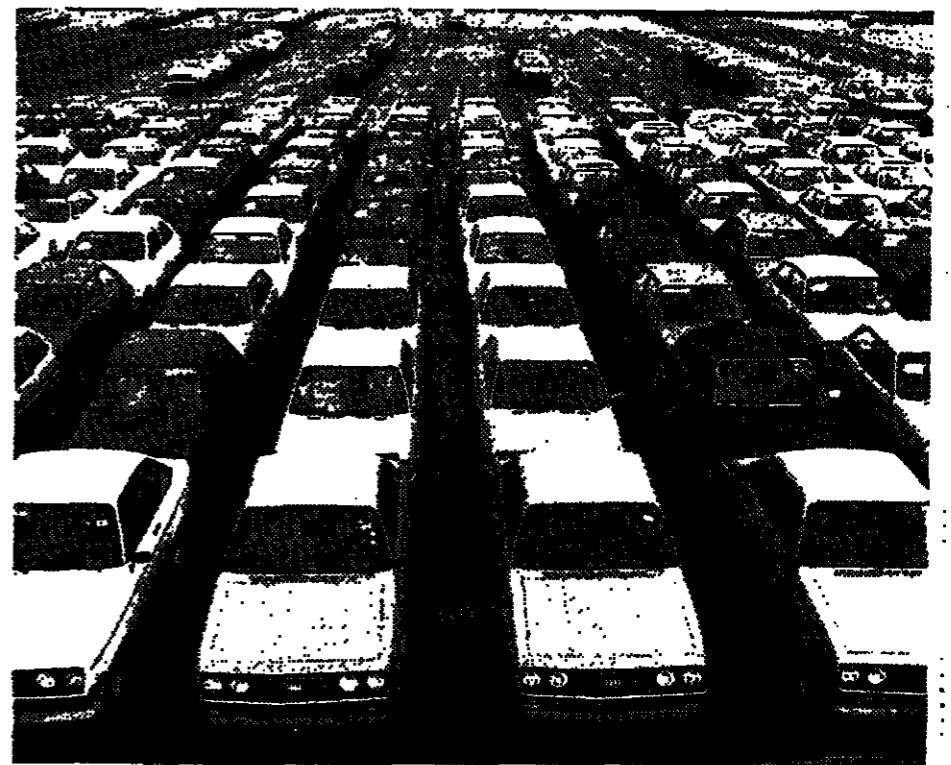
JERUSALEM, June 5 (UPI) — Israel's 5,500 postal workers disobeyed a court order today and stayed away from their jobs for the second day. The workers are demanding a 40-percent pay increase.

The strike halted all mail pickup and delivery, except for soldiers who continued to get mail through a special service arranged by the Ministry of Communications. All post offices were also closed.

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Bayer says: more cars need not mean more injury and damage in accidents.

Economic development is penetrating into the furthest corners of the earth. New roads improve the infrastructure and promote economic expansion. But this growing mobility is taking its toll. Are the increasing personal injury and material damage on the roads inevitable? The sheer volume of today's road-traffic obliges us to reflect on this problem rather than resign ourselves to it.

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hicle play a decisive role. Bayer polyurethane foams are used as padding in many parts of the interior to lessen the effects of an impact.

Flexible body parts made of engineering plastics increase exterior safety. Elastic bumpers and spoilers withstand a head-on collision at 5 m.p.h. (8 km/h) without damage. Thus the nuisance caused by minor damage is eliminated. Completely new technologies have made it possible to manufacture flexible front and rear end fascias from engineering plastics in a single cycle. This also leaves plenty of scope for the designer.

Bayer is active in almost all countries of the world in the fields of chemicals, dyestuffs, engineering plastics, man-made fibres, pharmaceuticals and crop protection. Bayer thinks of tomorrow — today.



Europe, Japan and Oil

The U.S. allies in Europe and Japan are getting worried about the U.S. inability — or is it unwillingness? — to curb oil imports. The best reasons for controlling oil consumption are, of course, to protect this country's own national security and economic stability. But the debate has been almost exclusively in terms of domestic interests. There's another dimension to the issue that generally goes unmentioned in the United States. It's the political effect in Western Europe and Japan of the spectacle of the U.S. government lost in wandering, inconclusive debate over energy.

The Carter energy bill is still hung up in that marathon congressional conference. The most effective section of the bill, the tax on crude oil, is not likely to be enacted at all. This deadlock in Congress has acquired great symbolic significance abroad. There it is taken as an indication of U.S. refusal to deal seriously with a subject of urgent common concern.

The U.S. failure to restrain oil imports has had harsher consequences abroad, so far, than here. Other industrial countries, more dependent on OPEC's oil than the United States, fear that unrestrained U.S. demand will hasten the crisis that President Carter has predicted and strengthen the forces within OPEC that want sharply higher prices. The large U.S. trade deficits, caused mainly by oil imports, weaken the dollar abroad. The impacts on other countries' domestic economies are severe, ranging from bankruptcies in Japan to unemployment in West Germany. If other governments become persuaded that the United States is no longer going to respond to acknowledged economic threats like excessive oil imports, they are going to try to protect themselves in ways damaging to everyone. That means protec-

tionism. The French are already talking about "organized free trade."

Next month President Carter will meet in Bonn with his counterparts from six other big industrial countries to attempt to draft a joint economic program. The United States wants its partners to do a number of things that they say will be difficult and painful. They, in turn, want the United States to do two things to show that it takes inflation seriously, and to demonstrate that it is not going to let its oil imports keep floating upward without limit. The Carter administration's present attention to inflation is probably as much as anyone expects it to be able to do for the present on that score. But on oil imports, it is going to have to come up with much more specific action if it is to be persuasive. Otherwise, Mr. Carter takes a severe risk that the whole summit conference will evaporate in generalities and evasions. The other governments are now fixed on the U.S. performance on oil import curbs as a test of intentions. If the United States does not meet that test, other governments are not likely to respond with much enthusiasm to the requests being made of them.

What kind of curbs? Quotas on oil imports are not an inviting idea. The only other possibility would be import fees imposed by presidential order. The administration is profoundly reluctant to resort to import fees, for it still hopes to persuade Congress to pass the crude oil tax this year. But that hope becomes thinner by the week. Certainly this country has stronger reasons to act rapidly on imports than merely to rescue an international meeting. But if the Bonn meeting in July is a washout, the fragmentation of purpose among the rich countries is only likely to increase.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Ghosts of Vietnam

When thoughtful men like Henry Kissinger and Daniel Patrick Moynihan ruminate out loud about the nation's "failure of nerve" and then ascribe the cowardice to "leadership elites" we all had better take notice of the drift of our politics. The talk about world affairs is becoming muscular again and such psychoanalytical counsel can be dismayingly provocative to a depressed White House.

"What has become of our country when we explain foreign policy by the myth of the invincible Cubans?" asks Mr. Kissinger. "I don't believe we are wringing our hands," replies an already defensively patient Zbigniew Brzezinski. "I think we were trying to respond to reality."

"When we left Vietnam . . .," Mr. Kissinger suggests, "an attitude developed that we must not conduct any policy — other than rhetoric — anywhere in the world that might possibly succeed . . . that if America is not to be punished for its presumption [in Vietnam], then at least we must be sure that the country is never presumptuous enough to undertake any more distant enterprises."

"In my opinion," says Jimmy Carter, "if President Johnson, President Nixon, President Eisenhower, Kennedy were in office now, having experienced the Vietnam war, they would be very cautious and very careful not to become involved again militarily. And I have that deep feeling myself." Now when a president begins to invoke the protection of his predecessors, you can be sure he's been stung. But here ends our probing of the inner mind. Those who would rouse the nation to take forceful action and to mount distant enterprises ought to be made to write their prescriptions in words that the rest of us can understand.

The Kissinger-Moynihan conversation, in the journal *Public Opinion*, moves from the clinical to the opaque. The New York senator finds the nation negotiating with the Soviet Union from a position of military as well as psychological weakness and suggests that no decent arms control agreement will be possible unless the United States threatens to

double and quadruple its defense budget to spend the Russians into bankruptcy. The former secretary of state says it is absurd to think of the Russians as stronger in overall assets; the defeatism is merely confusion — the lack of geopolitical theory that defines "what it is that you cannot permit and what it is you are to try for." He would not have permitted Cubans into Ethiopia.

One man says it is better to threaten everything, no matter what the chances are in making good on the threat. The other says never mind the particular stakes or possibilities; in geopolitics everything is tied to everything else; when an adversary does anything that Americans don't like or uses means that they disapprove then they must stop it.

There, we submit, walks the ghost of Vietnam. It, too, was once defined as an arena of aggression by a united Communist world; then as the foremost expression of Chinese expansionism. Whatever the stakes on the ground, or the possibilities, for geopolitical reasons Hanoi had to be stopped. And there could be no pause to assess the costs of that distant enterprise: by doubling and quadrupling the investment in money or lives, Americans would prevail. To resurrect that logic against a President who seeks new techniques for applying U.S. influence around the world is a dangerous game indeed.

We believe, with Mr. Carter, that the Soviet and Cuban intrusions into Africa are adding to the violence of that continent's struggle to overcome the legacies of colonialism and racism. They are also complicating East-West relations at a delicate moment in arms control negotiations. Portraying the risks and costs to Moscow is the proper first response. Guiding Africans to a measured response is also appropriate. Anticipating even more bitter strife in Rhodesia is certainly necessary. And a far-sighted appreciation of the combination of benign neglects and interventions that will bring the most credit to the United States is necessary. Blaming the Cubans, or cowardice, for our difficulties is internationally petty and domestically provocative.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. Action in Zaïre

Efficiently and without preliminary and public agonizing by the White House, United States air transports are ferrying Moroccan soldiers into the Shaba province of Zaïre.

In collaborating with the French to mount this airlift, President Carter is also semaphoring to the other members of the Western alliance his belief that NATO should be pre-

pared to hammer out a more active and coordinated response to Soviet imperialist subversion in Africa.

The provision of a few planes for troop transport may not appear much, but provided as they are by a great power, still bruised and humiliated after defeat in Vietnam, they represent a welcome reassertion of U.S. presidential will on the world scene.

— From the Daily Mail (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 6, 1903

BUENOS AIRES — The reaction of the Argentinian press to proposals for South American federation has up to now been unfavorable. With "La Prensa" declaring that "Argentina has no reason for setting up such a doctrine in opposition to the Monroe Doctrine because the United States has never acted in a manner which would give rise to suspicion." The same paper adds that the Monroe Doctrine is sufficient for the preservation of the political integrity of South American nations.

Fifty Years Ago

June 6, 1928

KANSAS CITY, Kan. — Additional triumphs by Herbert Hoover in the Republican National Committee today brought the total of votes clinched by the commerce secretary within the last 48 hours to 24. As each vote of the committee today brought a new Hoover success, it became clear to observers here that the only person who can keep the GOP presidential nomination from Mr. Hoover is President Calvin Coolidge himself.



Jerry Brown Shifting Gears

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

SAN DIEGO — When Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. appeared at a fund-raiser here one week before California voters were about to vote on the huge property tax reduction today, he demonstrated an extraordinary political agility which may yet propel him into the White House.

Brown is an avowed opponent of the constitutional amendment (sponsored by anti-tax crusader Howard Jarvis) cutting \$7 billion in property taxes, and so were most of those present at the posh Kona Kai Club who had spent \$125 a plate. Nevertheless there was no call to defeat Jarvis. Rather, Brown quietly called it "the latest manifestation of a very serious unease about government" and hoped his response to it would produce a "renewed charter" for government.

That climaxed a week of hasty adjustment by Brown once it became clear the Jarvis amendment would pass. Not only did he switch from all-out opposition to detached ambiguity but resumed the anti-government rhetoric of his early, intensely popular days as governor.

New Approach

This shift may well fulfill what Brown and his political strategists have been seeking: a new approach bringing the governor and his poll ratings out of the doldrums. Ironically, the Jarvis amendment could prove Jerry Brown's salvation, both for reelection this year and his ambitions to replace Jimmy Carter in 1980.

Those ambitions recently had been eclipsed by worries about winning a second term. His closest advisers admitted that the magic of 1975, when Brown entranced a broad spectrum opposing big government and high taxes, had disappeared. Having gradually become the proponent of government programs, he has been sounding more like Nelson Rockefeller than Jerry Brown.

What's more, those same advisers admit the \$600,000 statewide media blitz for a Democratic primary campaign in which Brown faced no serious opposition had not really restored his former standing. To the middle class, Brown had become a sectarian advocate against nuclear power, for farm workers,

against business and for social reform.

Brown's political touch was particularly shaky on Jarvis. By insisting on tax relief which redistributed income to the poor, he must share with the state legislature blame for inaction that generated irresistible pressure for Jarvis. One of Brown's key advisers conceded to us that, in underestimating chances for Jarvis, "Jerry missed just how much public contempt there is for the political class."

Blunder

Campaigning vigorously against the Jarvis amendment this spring, Brown committed a rare, unmitigated political blunder. He supported a freeze on higher new property assessments just before the Jarvis vote, a transparent gimmick termed "kindergarten Watergate" by the hot-tempered Jarvis. Facing a personal defeat and the headache of confronting the \$7-billion revenue loss, Brown seemed headed for disaster.

Two weeks before the election, Brown abruptly shifted gears. His border-to-border (Mexico-to-Oregon) campaign swing against Jarvis was canceled. Instead, he announced conferences with financial experts to determine strategy following what he now conceded would be the passage of Jarvis.

On a tour of black churches in Los Angeles on May 28, Mayor Tom Bradley harangued audiences to vote against Jarvis. But not Brown. He hardly mentioned the issue in the first two churches visited, then in the third church under the anti-Jarvis claim that its passage would halt vital government services.

"All these things will be done," said Brown, "by the people themselves if not by the government" — a return to his discarded 1976 call for "voluntarism" replacing government. Later that Sunday, addressing a cheering Armenian independence rally of some 7,000, he said one word about the coming vote.

Brown now talks about "the voice of the people being heard" and promises, "We're going to cut government at all levels." He claims he is best equipped to "cut and squeeze," pledging, "I will add renewed political strength to the government."

Is the people's will on Jarvis not a public message for Jerry Brown to return to anti-government postures of his first two years as governor? "Fine," he replied to us, "then we have a renewed mandate from the people. If [the tax-cut proposal] is severely flawed, but we will do it."

That is Brown's theme for the fall campaign and perhaps beyond. Is it remotely possible that Brown would carry to the nation the Jarvis-forced banner of tax reduction and reduced government? "If we respond to this problem effectively," he replied without even the flicker of a smile, "the rest of the country would be extremely interested."

The Vance-Brzezinski Contest

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — There is a sharpening sense in Washington of a contest between Zbigniew Brzezinski and Cyrus Vance for the mind of Jimmy Carter — that is to say, for power. It could get messy. It needs it. If the President puts their different strengths into focus, it offers him the opportunity to shape a more effective foreign policy.

The tussling is Jimmy Carter's fault. Had he conveyed to his lieutenants over the last 17 months a clearer idea of what kind of policy he wanted, they would surely have taken up their positions in the indicated line of march. Even today, however, no one — perhaps not even the man himself — can say whether Carter is basically a "liberal" or a "conservative" in respect to the Soviet Union, whether he gives priority to standing up to the Russians or coming to an accommodation with them or splitting the difference. He jumps around like a water spider on a June afternoon.

Brzezinski, I gather, long fretted about this pervasive and unstructured condition. An academic accustomed to rounding out concepts on paper, he perceived Carter's inconsistency as a void and proposed to fill it with what comes down to a theory of Soviet expansionism. In the last few years the Kremlin's arms programs (strategic and con-

ventional) and African interventionism have made the theory increasingly plausible, and have provoked people who hold it against damaging charges of "cold warrior" — charges Brzezinski is drawing now from the Russians and segments of the U.S. left. The Russians made him what he is today.

Looseness

Vance, I surmise, could have lived with Carter's looseness. A lawyer trained to balance out differences quietly, he perceived the Carter approach as an opportunity to pursue his own preference for issue-by-issue diplomacy. No historian, no intellectual, Vance has no theory to explain aspects of Soviet policy that bother people, and no evident awareness that in uncertain times people want explanations of their unease.

Vance has a view of the Soviet Union arising from his interest as a negotiator to ensure that there is a partner across the table. "I believe it is essential we try to find a common ground [with the Russians]. I believe as long as we maintain the necessary military might and strength at home we shouldn't be fearful of everything they do and automatically accept the thesis of the worst-case motivations. One has to be more pragmatic about it." Vance told *Time* magazine recently, noting in the same breath that "a different perspective with respect to the Soviet Union is the biggest set of differences" he has with Brzezinski.

"Well, one man's pragmatism is another man's heartburn. One can accept and value all of what Vance says without feeling he has closed with the issue. What is the 'necessary' military might? If not 'everything,' of what should we be fearful? How pragmatic? Substantively and politically, Vance goes wrong, I think, in not addressing those aspects of Soviet policy that

complicate the quest for "common ground." So long as he conveys the impression that the anxieties held by many of his fellow citizens aren't all that serious, he will not have the scope he wants to pursue diplomatic solutions.

I don't wish to suggest Carter is devaluing Vance; I have no special information, anyway. On the contrary, Vance's good sense in sizing up particular situations seems to have been recognized. Regarding Zaïre, for instance, Brzezinski, with the engaged imagination that is the mark of the intellectual newly come to crisis management, made some action proposals that were pretty understandable but he will react at a high price indeed if he appears in the name of anti-Communism to align the United States again with the forces of reaction, racism and exploitation.

Harness Talents

For Carter, though, the problem is not to bury his advisers' divergent approaches with amiable tolerance but to harness their separate talents to the making of wise policy. It will be his responsibility, and the country's loss, if the tension between them degenerates into mere bureaucratic rivalry, or gives undue bargaining advantage to Moscow.

The Brzezinski emphasis on seeing things in the round is, I think, basic. Vance must learn to convey an understanding of how things fit together — SALT and Africa, for instance. This doesn't necessarily mean linkage. It means accepting relationships that are there. Without that the administration will have neither sound policy nor political support.

Only then can there be a good argument on how to pursue particular diplomatic or military initiatives. They must be set in the larger context. To me the risk at the moment is that, in the absence of the larger vision, the arguments for the initiatives will be skewed. Carter should take charge.

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FASHION

The Good and Bad About a Signature

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK (IHT) — Of all American designers, Mary McFadden has the strongest signature around, which is both good and bad.

The other evening, at the Ideacore party given by Italian silk makers, at least six women were wearing McFadden creations, which, given the \$1,200 price tag, cannot be too pleasant a surprise. Even Miss McFadden was concerned when she heard about it. "That's not very good," she said, when told that Lynn Wyatt and C.Z. Guest were in almost identical dresses. Besides, one McFadden looks so much like another, McFadden told the woman to have seen one is to have seen them all. It takes an expert eye to perceive and recognize subtle differences between this one and that one.

But there is the other side of the coin. Here is a designer who came upon the scene only five years ago and from an unlikely background to boot. For Miss McFadden is about as blue-blooded American as they come.

The daughter of a cotton broker, she grew up on a Tennessee plantation. After her father died, her mother moved her East to an Ivy League setting with Foxcroft, where it all started.

Uncomfortable in Western gear and seeing no good dressmakers around, Miss McFadden went around collecting natives' batiks, draping them on herself and adding local, primitive Ubangui jewelry — in fact, doing her thing well before it became fashionable.

Ancient Inspiration
Now, what started as an amusing personal wardrobe has won her several awards, including the Coty award and has gelled into a \$3 million dress and \$1 million jewelry business, with the inspiration coming mostly from ancient art and civilizations.

Actually, everything about Miss McFadden is a work of art, including her self. Old friends said that she was once homey, but she certainly has changed all that. Dra-

Designer Mary McFadden. Some say the look is dramatic.



matic would be more like it, although some people find her affected. The results, nevertheless, are highly effective. With her hairline shaved off to make a perfect oval, her hair is parted dead center and falls straight and jet-black, framing a mauve-lipped face dominated by two huge eyes. The stark white skin adds to the startling, exotic Oriental mask look. However, in real life Miss McFadden comes across better than in her pictures because there is a lot of softness in her manner and a warm, winning smile.

Although small (she stands 5 feet 4 and wears a size 4), she looks tall because of her perfect posture and precise, positive, no-nonsense manner. But whether she is conscious or not, her size has affected her designing and her dresses look definitely better on smaller women.

Art a Key Element

Her showrooms are also nothing like Seventh Avenue. Full of Malaga art pieces as well as the most avant-garde sculptures, they are more like a museum and reflect the fact that art, both in her private and professional life, has been a key element. Her companion of many years is Patrick Lannan, an ITT board member and noted art collector who has made Miss McFadden curator of his Palm Beach museum.

But Miss McFadden won't talk

about her private life. She won't talk about her life, period. Both because she is a very private person and also because she is disciplined and hates wasting time.

So, instead of discussing herself, she says, "It's all in the press kit. Let's go look at the clothes, that makes more sense."

Miss McFadden's style could be summed up as a beautiful, spare, lean and often-pleated column, often topped by a quilted silk jacket. What makes those dresses are the fabrics, color and patterns. Miss McFadden (who says, "We're really in the fabric business") uses extraordinary silks, so soft and uncut but they feel like ancient fabrics. Her colors and patterns, inspired by a Byzantine mosaic, an Egyptian bas-relief or a 13th-century Italian Renaissance border denote an expert and sophisticated art sense.

There are two important landmarks in Miss McFadden's career. The first one was in 1970, when she came back from Africa with three or four tunics she had made of unusual silks found in Africa and China. They attracted the eye of Diana Vreeland, then Vogue editor, who sent her to Gerald Stutz, president of Henri Bendel.

"We held a very small, limited-edition type of show," Miss Stutz said, "with a couple of hundred people. It went very well. So we

stayed with her as she kept getting better and better."

Her hair quality, according to Miss Stutz, is a boundless curiosity coupled with great professionalism. "After that first season, Mary thought she should try something different and we thought about pleats. Well," she said, "I don't know anything about pleats." But six weeks later, she knows all there is to know about pleating.

Miss Stutz, who developed a close friendship with her, is still asked by Miss McFadden to come a day early and help edit her collection. "Mary," she said, "works like a Renaissance painter. She is not herself a cutter, a dressmaker or a painter. But she has all those artists working for her, she gives them total direction and it ends up totally hers."

The second important landmark was when Jacqueline Onassis wore a McFadden dress two years ago at a charity opening in New York. On the social scene, Miss McFadden was made overnight.

All this, however, is only the beginning of what looks like another American success story. Next on her agenda are carpets, wallpapers, towels and sheets for the Hyatt hotel chain and perfume.

Her last collection, which she describes as post-modern, was hailed by American critics as a four-star collection and her best ever.

WINE

Trying to Do Justice To Variety of Whites

By Jon Winfroh

PARIS, June 5 (IHT) — Nothing is supposed to be more in gastronomic than ordering red wine with oysters. Then you further startle the uninitiated by plopping the red — even if it is Bordeaux — into an ice bucket.

This sort of thing is all right for a change of pace or if the restaurant in question doesn't have a decent white on its list. But it applies only to light, fruity reds that actually have more in common with white wines than with most other reds.

White wine is more than just an excuse for drinking a Kir (white wine with a finger of liqueur de cassis). Even in the United States, where whites are booming as aperitifs, they are largely restricted to seafood and white meats at tables.

That is limiting and hardly does justice to the enormous variety of whites, which includes at least two of the greatest wines of France: Burgundy's grand cru Montrachet and Bordeaux's grand premier cru Chateau d'Yquem, classed above even the Medoc premiers crus in 1855.

Exceptions

But first, what is white wine? It is almost always a wine made from white grapes, but there are some outstanding exceptions. Most champagne comes from black grapes, as does Alsatian Gewurztraminer. This is possible because only the skins of most black grapes contain coloring matter. The pulp is white.

Whatever the color of the grapes, they are crushed and pressed rapidly to avoid oxidation, which turns the wine yellow and gives it the flat taste of old wine.

Fermentation may take place in barrels or vats but it is kept at as low a temperature as possible, between 15 and 20 degrees centigrade. Below 15 degrees the fermentation is likely to stop and above 21 degrees to destroy the fruitiness of the wine.

Some whites are bottled straight out of the vats and others are aged first in oak barrels, as with Burgundies, Graves and Sauternes. Barrel aging imparts tannin that the fermentation of juice without skins and stems does not provide, and seems to give a longer life to such wines. Ten years is the limit for most dry whites but 25 is not unusual in very good years and even a century or more is possible in rare cases.

Exposed to Air

The extraordinary vins jaunes (yellow wines) of the Jura, deliberately exposed to the air during six years of barrel aging, will keep as well or better than most reds. The Nicolas wine firm has some perfectly preserved 1834 Arbois jaunes in its collection of old wines.

The same lasting power is true for the Jura's vin de paille and Sauternes, both sweet wines. The first is made from bunches picked ripe and dried, formerly on straw mats (hence the name), before pressing. The second is dried on the vine by pourriture noble (noble rot), a fungus, Botrytis cinerea, that reduces water and acidity in the grapes and thereby concentrates the sugar content.

In both cases, there is more sugar than the enzymes in the yeasts can transform into alcohol and the wine remains sweet. When the wine attains about 15 percent alcohol, the alcohol itself inhibits further production of alcohol.

In such wines, the danger of fermentation remains and to avoid it, the wine is given a dose of sulfur dioxide (SO2). Kept within reason, under 100 milligrams per liter, this bactericide is generally unnoticeable.

When it goes too high (the au-

thorized maximum is 450 milligrams and highly noticeable), it leaves a bitter taste in the mouth, a burning sensation as it goes down the throat and hits the stomach and a nasty headache the next morning. This is called a bar au front in French because you feel it across the forehead and just above the eyes.

Just as Digestible

Excess SO2 is no doubt the main reason so many people are turned off by whites, which they claim they can't digest. But reds also contain SO2 and few people complain even when it is all but overwhelming. A clean, well-made white wine is just as digestible as the best of reds, as anyone from an exclusively white wine-producing area can attest.

Cooling is another problem of white wines. Ideal temperatures for different types of wine vary, but in most regions the growers drink them at cellar temperature — anywhere between 10 to 14 degrees centigrade. Ideally, dry whites should be at about 10 degrees, sweet whites and champagnes at 7 to 8 degrees.

And now back to what can be done with white wine other than using it as an aperitif or to accompany fish and white meats. Why dry white as an aperitif? A cold glass of Sauternes or sweet white Anjou (Coteaux du Layon, Bonnezeaux, Quarts de Chaume) makes a perfect aperitif.

These wines also go marvelously well with foie gras, fish in cream sauce, Roquefort cheese, fruits and many desserts that are not overly sweet. Very dry whites such as Sancerre go with shellfish, fish, ham sausage and other charcuterie, snails and goat's cheese.

More full-bodied whites, such as Graves and Burgundies, go with fish in sauce, veal, pork, chicken, rabbit, milk-fed lamb and kid. Frog's legs and even certain types of game—quail and pheasant, for instance.

White wine also goes with Chaozou and Coulommiers cheese (champagne), Comte and other gruyere-type cheeses (any whites but especially those from the Jura).

These suggestions are only a starting point, but whatever the dish, a good white wine is a better accompaniment than a bad red.

Chastity Belt Sold for \$5,600

NEW YORK, June 5 (UPI) — For \$5,600, an anonymous Texas bidder has bought a 17th-century iron chastity belt.

The auction house of Sotheby, Parke Bernet, which sold the belt at auction last week, said that the winning bid was believed to be the highest ever made for such a device.

Carved into the iron belt is a picture of a fox running through the legs of a naked woman. Scrollwork written in 17th-century German bears a legend that auctioneers translated as: "A fox is held in me and through his bad temper I am always protected while you are away."

Prize for 'Rembrandt'

ASOLO, Italy, June 5 (UPI) — Jos Stelling of the Netherlands has won the grand prize for the best film about art or artists at the Asolo film festival. Stelling's film "Rembrandt" was judged the best of 65 films on art or artists entered by directors from 19 countries.

France's Blind Turn Away From Traditional Craft

By Vivian Lewis

PARIS (IHT) — Until a decade ago, piano tuning in France was the business of the blind. Now the near-monopoly the blind have held since the 1830s is ending—not because people do not want blind tuners, but because qualified blind students do not want to work with their hands.

The older generation is different. "I love my métier," says Jacques Paillex, 46, a blind Paris-based piano tuner. "I can profit from my blindness to lead an interesting life." Among those whose pianos he has tuned: Leonard Bernstein, Julien Clerc, Charles Aznavour, Jacques Paillex, who is willing to work long hours, increasingly specializes in tuning for professionals.

"Piano tuning is the royal road to financial independence for the blind," says Jean Allanne, principal of the Institut National des Jeunes Aveugles, a high school for blind children which, until 1969, was the

only place in France to study piano tuning. Such training for blind boys goes back to one of the institute's early alumni, piano maker Jean Montal, a classmate of Louis Braille's in the class of 1834. By the end of the 19th century, half of the institute's alumni were trained as tuners. This year, only 5 pupils out of 180 are studying tuning.

Tuning pays well—120 to 150 francs (the same for grands or uprights) for a job which rarely takes more than an hour. Getting to the job takes some time and money, but it is clearly a good living. Mr. Paillex, for example, works mostly in recording studios, where he goes by metro or bus, but when going to a place he doesn't know, his wife must drive him. But there is nothing handicapped about his life style, which includes foreign business trips.

Growth Industry

Yet, despite tuners' high earnings, France has an annual deficit of 15 or 16 piano-tuning graduates a year. Thanks to zooming piano sales (15,000 in 1976, 17,000 last year, almost all imports) tuning is a growth industry. The French government, in 1969, broke the near-monopoly of the blind by opening a piano technicians' program at Le Mans. Following a five-year course and three-year apprenticeship, the first Le Mans products are presently seeking jobs. "The program is too new for us to have experience of it, but it sounds like a good idea," says a leading Paris piano dealer.

The first students at the Institut National des Jeunes Aveugles, founded in 1784, were trained as organists. It was thanks to the philosopher, above all Diderot's friend Valentin Haüy, that educating the blind was first attempted. But anticlericalism after the French Revolution led to a shortage of openings for organists. The early 19th century saw the rise of the piano as a salon status symbol. Jean Montal persuaded the poet Lamartine to sponsor legislation (subsequently renewed by the Second Republic) granting a tuning monopoly to the blind.

Haüy's demonstration that the blind could be taught and could earn their living resulted in schools similar to the institute being set up in various German provinces and the Soviet Union. In many European countries, blind children were trained as tuners, too. A system similar to that of France exists in Poland, the Netherlands, England and Austria, among other countries. (In the United States, blind individuals sometimes earn their living as tuners, but there is no sys-

tematic program to train them for that career or to guarantee them sole access.) Yet France's pioneer role has not spared it a rapid drop-off in enrollment in the trade since 1930.

"Our pupils don't want to learn a trade. They want to pass their bac and go to university," says Mr. Allanne. Yet it is only the best and brightest among the blind who can hope for a tuner's career. The blind need psychological toughness to handle the demands of traveling and meeting new people daily. Mr. Allanne does a good ear come automatically. "Despite all the bla-bla-bla, no all blind people are musically gifted," says Nadia Issanchou, a

12 Writers Honored By U.S. Music Group

NEW YORK, June 5 (AP) — Awards totaling \$5,500 have been given to 12 writers of books and articles about music in a ceremony of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

The 11th annual ASCAP-Deems Taylor Awards went to Martin Berneimer of The Los Angeles Times, Andrew Porter of The New Yorker, David Burge of the Eastman School of Music, composer George Perle and his co-author Douglas M. Green, High Fidelity magazine writer Gene Lees and Rolling Stone magazine writer Joe Klein.

Book authors who received the award were John Hammond, Edward Lowinsky, Maynard Solomon, Howard E. Smith and Jeff Todd Titon.

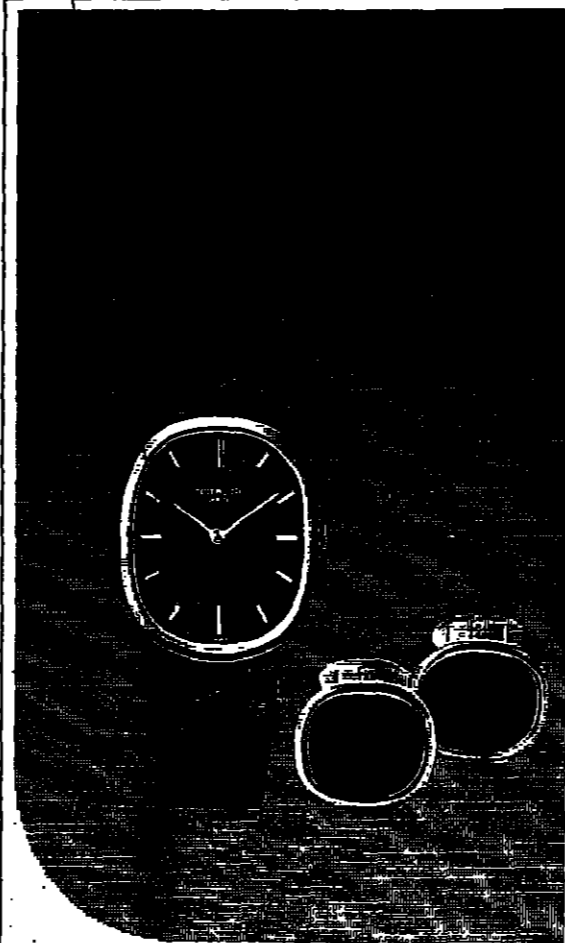
Fire in Chicago Cinema

CHICAGO, June 5 (UPI) — A fire last night in the Oriental Theater, one of the grand old movie houses in the Loop, sent about 2,400 patrons rushing through exits but caused no injuries and only moderate damage.



This flowing Knap dress is a perfect combination of the elegance of silk and the freedom of this spring's fashions.

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BALLET INTERNATIONAL DE CARACAS

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12 Month Stock	S/S	Close	High	Low	Div. In 3 Yrs	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close
High Low Div. In 3 Yrs	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close					

12 Month Stock	S/S	Close	Prev	High	Low	Div. In 3 Yrs	Yld. P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close
High Low Div. In 3 Yrs	Yld. P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close						

(Continued on Page 10)

هكذا من الأوصاف

NEW YORK, June 5, 1978 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
COFFEES						
Cocoa Beans, lb.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Cocoa Beans, lb.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
COFFEES						
Cocoa Beans, lb.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Cocoa Beans, lb.	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75

COMMODITY INDEXES
Moody's Index (Base 100 Dec. 31, 1971)

Commodity	June 5, 1978	June 4, 1978	June 3, 1978
Grain	100.00	100.00	100.00
Meat	100.00	100.00	100.00
Oil	100.00	100.00	100.00
Metals	100.00	100.00	100.00
Textiles	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chemicals	100.00	100.00	100.00
Transportation	100.00	100.00	100.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00
Real Estate	100.00	100.00	100.00
Stocks	100.00	100.00	100.00

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price
Wheat	bu.	1.15
Corn	bu.	1.10
Soybeans	bu.	1.15
Alfalfa	ton	1.10
Hay	ton	1.10
Barley	bu.	1.10
Oats	bu.	1.10
Rye	bu.	1.10
Triticale	bu.	1.10
Flour	bu.	1.10
Feed	ton	1.10
Grain	ton	1.10
Meat	ton	1.10
Oil	ton	1.10
Metals	ton	1.10
Textiles	ton	1.10
Chemicals	ton	1.10
Transportation	ton	1.10
Utilities	ton	1.10
Real Estate	ton	1.10
Stocks	ton	1.10

CHICAGO FUTURES
June 5, 1978

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Wheat	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00
Corn	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Soybeans	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00
Alfalfa	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Hay	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Barley	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Oats	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Rye	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Triticale	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Flour	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Feed	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Grain	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Meat	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Oil	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Metals	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Textiles	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Chemicals	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Transportation	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Utilities	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Real Estate	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Stocks	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00

IMM Futures
June 5, 1978

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Wheat	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00
Corn	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Soybeans	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00
Alfalfa	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Hay	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Barley	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Oats	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Rye	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Triticale	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Flour	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Feed	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Grain	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Meat	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Oil	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Metals	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Textiles	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Chemicals	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Transportation	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Utilities	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Real Estate	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Stocks	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00

London Metals Market
(Silver in pence per tray basis)

Commodity	Price
Gold	1,100.00
Silver	1,100.00
Copper	1,100.00
Aluminum	1,100.00
Lead	1,100.00
Zinc	1,100.00
Nickel	1,100.00
Platinum	1,100.00
Palladium	1,100.00
Rhodium	1,100.00
Iridium	1,100.00
Osmium	1,100.00
Ruthenium	1,100.00
Selenium	1,100.00
Tellurium	1,100.00
Vanadium	1,100.00
Chromium	1,100.00
Manganese	1,100.00
Iron	1,100.00
Steel	1,100.00
Cast Iron	1,100.00
Brass	1,100.00
Aluminum	1,100.00
Copper	1,100.00
Lead	1,100.00
Zinc	1,100.00
Nickel	1,100.00
Platinum	1,100.00
Palladium	1,100.00
Rhodium	1,100.00
Iridium	1,100.00
Osmium	1,100.00
Ruthenium	1,100.00
Selenium	1,100.00
Tellurium	1,100.00
Vanadium	1,100.00
Chromium	1,100.00
Manganese	1,100.00
Iron	1,100.00
Steel	1,100.00
Cast Iron	1,100.00
Brass	1,100.00

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Commodity	Rate
3 Months	1.10%
6 Months	1.10%
9 Months	1.10%
12 Months	1.10%
18 Months	1.10%
24 Months	1.10%
36 Months	1.10%
48 Months	1.10%
60 Months	1.10%
72 Months	1.10%
84 Months	1.10%
96 Months	1.10%
108 Months	1.10%
120 Months	1.10%
132 Months	1.10%
144 Months	1.10%
156 Months	1.10%
168 Months	1.10%
180 Months	1.10%
192 Months	1.10%
204 Months	1.10%
216 Months	1.10%
228 Months	1.10%
240 Months	1.10%
252 Months	1.10%
264 Months	1.10%
276 Months	1.10%
288 Months	1.10%
300 Months	1.10%

European Markets
(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Commodity	Price
Gold	1,100.00
Silver	1,100.00
Copper	1,100.00
Aluminum	1,100.00
Lead	1,100.00
Zinc	1,100.00
Nickel	1,100.00
Platinum	1,100.00
Palladium	1,100.00
Rhodium	1,100.00
Iridium	1,100.00
Osmium	1,100.00
Ruthenium	1,100.00
Selenium	1,100.00
Tellurium	1,100.00
Vanadium	1,100.00
Chromium	1,100.00
Manganese	1,100.00
Iron	1,100.00
Steel	1,100.00
Cast Iron	1,100.00
Brass	1,100.00
Aluminum	1,100.00
Copper	1,100.00
Lead	1,100.00
Zinc	1,100.00
Nickel	1,100.00
Platinum	1,100.00
Palladium	1,100.00
Rhodium	1,100.00
Iridium	1,100.00
Osmium	1,100.00
Ruthenium	1,100.00
Selenium	1,100.00
Tellurium	1,100.00
Vanadium	1,100.00
Chromium	1,100.00
Manganese	1,100.00
Iron	1,100.00
Steel	1,100.00
Cast Iron	1,100.00
Brass	1,100.00

EUROPE'S FINEST JEWELLERS
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LES AMBASSADEURS, 20 Quai du Général Guisan
KUNZ & Cie, 23 Quai des Bergues
LONDON: ASPREY, 165 Bond Street
GARRARD, 112 Regent Street
GRAFF, 55 Brompton Road
PARIS: ALDEBERT, 1 Bd de la Madeleine
9 Rue du Fbg St Honoré
Palais des Congrès C.I.P.
CLERC, 4 Place de l'Opéra
FRED, 6 Rue Royale
ROME: BEDETTI, 11 Piazza San Silvestro
BULGARI, Via Condotti
ZURICH: GUBELIN, 36 Bahnhofstrasse
LES AMBASSADEURS, 64 Bahnhofstrasse
MEISTER, 33 Bahnhofstrasse

Royal Oak by Audemars Piguet

COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE SUEZ

At the annual general meeting of May 23, 1978, the shareholders approved the accounts, as well as the balance sheet for the fiscal year 1977.

The dividend to be distributed has been set at Fr. 1.7 per share. This dividend, being paid on 10 per cent higher capital, has been increased by 10%.

Payment will be made against remittance of coupon n° 35 from Monday, June 5, 1978.

In this address to the shareholders, Michel Caplain, chairman of the company, recalled that, even if the political outlook in France has become brighter, economic and social problems still remain. French economic policy has to be carried out in a difficult international and domestic environment.

As far as international finance is concerned, it is not a question of overcoming a temporary difficult situation but of coping with a radical change due to energy price disruption and to a new international division of labor.

M. Caplain also pointed out that a revival of the French economy should be based on the liberalization of prices and on a larger body of shareholders.

With regard to the Suez group, M. Caplain said that consolidated income in 1977 amounted to Fr. 400 million against Fr. 381 million in 1976. Financial revenues for 1978 appear to be favorable.

The estimated value of the Suez share on March 31, 1978, calculated according to the usual procedures of the company, amounts to about Fr. 550.

CHICAGO FUTURES
June 5, 1978

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Wheat	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00
Corn	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Soybeans	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.00
Alfalfa	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Hay	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Barley	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Oats	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Rye	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Triticale	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Flour	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Feed	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Grain	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Meat	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Oil	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Metals	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Textiles	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Chemicals	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Transportation	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Utilities	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Real Estate	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00
Stocks	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.00

London Commodities
(Futures in sterling per metric ton)

Commodity	Price
Gold	1,100.00
Silver	1,100.00
Copper	1,100.00
Aluminum	1,100.00
Lead	1,100.00
Zinc	1,100.00
Nickel	1,100.00
Platinum	1,100.00
Palladium	1,100.00
Rhodium	1,100.00
Iridium	1,100.00
Osmium	1,100.00
Ruthenium	1,100.00
Selenium	1,100.00
Tellurium	1,100.00
Vanadium	1,100.00
Chromium	1,100.00
Manganese	1,100.00
Iron	1,100.00
Steel	1,100.00
Cast Iron	1,100.00
Brass	1,100.00
Aluminum	1,100.00
Copper	1,100.00
Lead	1,100.00
Zinc	1,100.00
Nickel	1,100.00
Platinum	1,100.00
Palladium	1,100.00
Rhodium	1,100.00
Iridium	1,100.00
Osmium	1,100.00
Ruthenium	1,100.00
Selenium	1,100.00
Tellurium	1,100.00
Vanadium	1,100.00
Chromium	1,100.00
Manganese	1,100.00
Iron	1,100.00
Steel	1,100.00
Cast Iron	1,100.00
Brass	1,100.00

European Markets
(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Commodity	Price
Gold	1,100.00
Silver	1,100.00
Copper	1,100.00
Aluminum	1,100.00
Lead	1,100.00
Zinc	1,100.00
Nickel	1,100.00
Platinum	1,100.00
Palladium	1,100.00
Rhodium	1,100.00
Iridium	1,100.00
Osmium	1,100.00
Ruthenium	1,100.00
Selenium	1,100.00
Tellurium	1,100.00
Vanadium	1,100.00
Chromium	1,100.00
Manganese	1,100.00
Iron	1,100.00
Steel	1,100.00
Cast Iron	1,100.00
Brass	1,100.00
Aluminum	1,100.00
Copper	1,100.00
Lead	1,100.00
Zinc	1,100.00
Nickel	1,100.00
Platinum	1,100.00
Palladium	1,100.00
Rhodium	1,100.00
Iridium	1,100.00
Osmium	1,100.00
Ruthenium	1,100.00
Selenium	1,100.00
Tellurium	1,100.00
Vanadium	1,100.00
Chromium	1,100.00
Manganese	1,100.00
Iron	1,100.00
Steel	1,100.00
Cast Iron	1,100.00
Brass	1,100.00

IAC LIMITED
45 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Canada

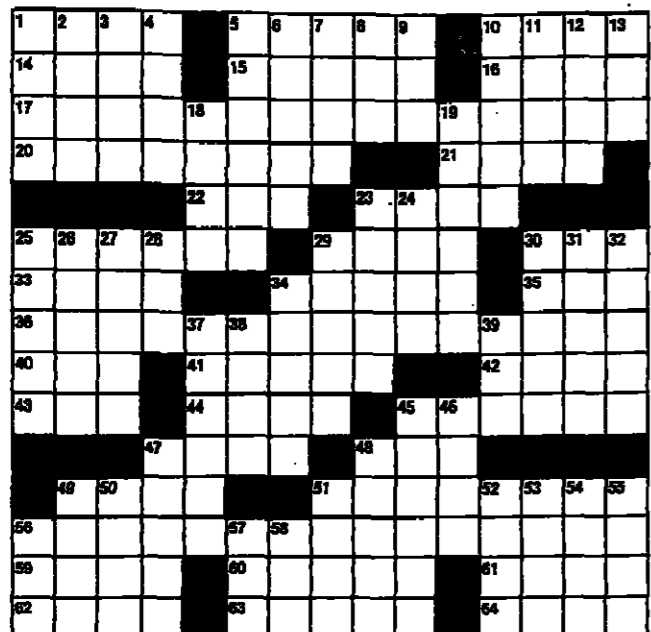
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1977
Canadian Dollars

Assets	1977	1976
Cash and Marketable Securities	\$ 31,834,000	\$ 91,305,000
Receivables		
Sales financing	1,050,801,000	1,052,444,000
Leasing	710,753,000	710,217,000
Consumer loans	178,086,000	203,709,000
Residential mortgages	258,936,000	248,880,000
Commercial loans	277,355,000	83,590,000
Other		

[illegible][illegible]

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Asian desert
 - Fabric with a tartan pattern
 - Transport
 - Inky
 - Weight unit
 - Berlin product
 - Home of the Cornhuskers
 - Soapstone
 - Tooth takers
 - Pronoun
 - Routine writer
 - Savonarola's alleged offense
 - Truman's favorite animal
 - Novak or Hunter
 - Tract
 - Stupors
 - Purse item
 - City surrounded by a great natural-gas field
 - Hoosier fabulist
 - Moderately pungent plant
 - Vehicle parked at an igloo
 - Delhi
 - Hyde was its first president
 - Blotches
 - A.E.F. man
 - Arch
 - Hawthorne subject
- DOWN**
- Coagulates
 - Newspaper
 - Costa or maxilla
 - Pizarro's victim
 - Form of government
 - Famed thespian duo
 - Last Stuart ruler
 - Kind of age or beg
 - Society-page girl
 - What some hunters do
 - Outer covering
 - Printery supplies
 - Soup
 - Patriot of '76
 - Sinus
 - Gardeners need
- PEANUTS**
- Luggage item
 - G.O.P. birthplace: 1854
 - Roman emperor
 - What Trollope did
 - Barcelona bull
 - Homophone for bin
 - Tavern order
 - Hecklers' missiles
- BLONDIE**
- Jai
 - Plotter exposed by Esther
 - Break down bit by bit
 - Give fresh vigor to
 - Attention
 - Fraternity order
 - Australian marsupial
 - Secret
 - Alcoholic drinks
 - Supermarket worker
 - Vast amounts
 - Go bragh
 - Verb suffix, British style
 - Deli device
 - Invented story
 - Region in Robert W. Service's poems
 - Set of furniture
 - Kismet
 - Yearn
 - Urban problem
 - Quote
 - Exacted
 - Marionette man
 - Son of Seth
 - Something needed by millions of Americans
 - Bookend of Australia
 - F.D.R. agency
- BEEBLEBAILEY ANDY CAPP**
- Wiz
 - Id
 - Re
 - Morgan
 - M.D.
 - Rip
 - Kirby

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	C	F	Pair	MADRID	C	F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	36	48	Overcast	MIAMI	36	46	Cloudy
ANKARA	16	61	Overcast	MILAN	27	81	Cloudy
ATHENS	27	81	Cloudy	MOSCOW	17	43	Cloudy
BEIRUT	27	81	Cloudy	MUNICH	25	77	Cloudy
BELGRADE	27	81	Cloudy	NEW YORK	22	72	Cloudy
BERLIN	26	79	Cloudy	NICE	12	54	Fair
BUDAPEST	25	77	Cloudy	PARIS	24	75	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	25	77	Cloudy	PRAGUE	24	75	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	22	72	Fair	ROME	24	75	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Overcast	SOFIA	22	72	Cloudy
DUBLIN	14	57	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	23	73	Fair
EDINBURGH	14	57	Overcast	TEHRAN	31	88	Fair
FLORENCE	27	81	Cloudy	TUNIS	27	81	Fair
FRANKFURT	25	77	Overcast	TUNIS	27	81	Fair
GENEVA	25	77	Cloudy	VIENNA	27	81	Fair
HLSINKI	22	72	Fair	WASHINGTON	27	81	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	22	72	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair				
LONDON	19	66	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	25	77	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

June 5, 1978

The most recent value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on Swiss prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FFI: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (a)—annually.

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.

(d) Eurobond	SF 164.30	(w) Alexander Fund	SF 164.30
(d) Eurobond	SF 164.30	(w) Eurobond	SF 164.30
(d) Eurobond	SF 164.30	(w) Eurobond	SF 164.30

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.

(d) CSE Fund	SF 12.47	(d) Capital Return	SF 12.47
(d) CSE Fund	SF 12.47	(d) Capital Return	SF 12.47
(d) CSE Fund	SF 12.47	(d) Capital Return	SF 12.47

BRITANNIA TRUST (MGT.) LTD.

(d) Universal Bond	£ 1.28	(d) Universal Bond	£ 1.28
(d) Universal Bond	£ 1.28	(d) Universal Bond	£ 1.28
(d) Universal Bond	£ 1.28	(d) Universal Bond	£ 1.28

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.

(d) Capital Int'l	£ 1.14	(d) Capital Int'l	£ 1.14
(d) Capital Int'l	£ 1.14	(d) Capital Int'l	£ 1.14
(d) Capital Int'l	£ 1.14	(d) Capital Int'l	£ 1.14

CREDIT SUISSE

(d) Actions Suisse	CHF 277.00	(d) Actions Suisse	CHF 277.00
(d) Actions Suisse	CHF 277.00	(d) Actions Suisse	CHF 277.00
(d) Actions Suisse	CHF 277.00	(d) Actions Suisse	CHF 277.00

DIET INVESTMENT FRANKFURT

(d) Concentra	DM 70.20	(d) Concentra	DM 70.20
(d) Concentra	DM 70.20	(d) Concentra	DM 70.20
(d) Concentra	DM 70.20	(d) Concentra	DM 70.20

FIDELITY (BERMUDA) LTD.

(d) Fidelity Amer. Asia	\$ 26.32	(d) Fidelity Amer. Asia	\$ 26.32
(d) Fidelity Amer. Asia	\$ 26.32	(d) Fidelity Amer. Asia	\$ 26.32
(d) Fidelity Amer. Asia	\$ 26.32	(d) Fidelity Amer. Asia	\$ 26.32

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED

(d) Barry Pac. Pol. Ltd.	\$ 41.97	(d) Barry Pac. Pol. Ltd.	\$ 41.97
(d) Barry Pac. Pol. Ltd.	\$ 41.97	(d) Barry Pac. Pol. Ltd.	\$ 41.97
(d) Barry Pac. Pol. Ltd.	\$ 41.97	(d) Barry Pac. Pol. Ltd.	\$ 41.97

JARDINE FLEMING

(d) Jardine Japan Fund	\$ 46.46	(d) Jardine Japan Fund	\$ 46.46
(d) Jardine Japan Fund	\$ 46.46	(d) Jardine Japan Fund	\$ 46.46
(d) Jardine Japan Fund	\$ 46.46	(d) Jardine Japan Fund	\$ 46.46

LLOYDS INT'L MORTG. SEC. TRUST

(d) Lloyds Int'l Growth	£ 355.00	(d) Lloyds Int'l Growth	£ 355.00
(d) Lloyds Int'l Growth	£ 355.00	(d) Lloyds Int'l Growth	£ 355.00
(d) Lloyds Int'l Growth	£ 355.00	(d) Lloyds Int'l Growth	£ 355.00

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS LTD.

(d) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$ 12.59	(d) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$ 12.59
(d) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$ 12.59	(d) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$ 12.59
(d) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$ 12.59	(d) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$ 12.59

SOFIO GROUP GENEVA

(d) Portion Sec. R. Est.	SF 147.00	(d) Portion Sec. R. Est.	SF 147.00
(d) Portion Sec. R. Est.	SF 147.00	(d) Portion Sec. R. Est.	SF 147.00
(d) Portion Sec. R. Est.	SF 147.00	(d) Portion Sec. R. Est.	SF 147.00

SWISS BANK CORP.

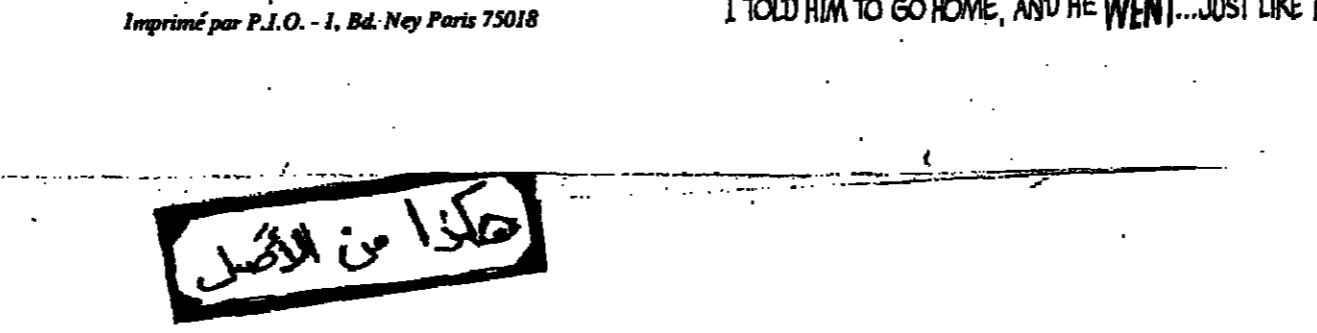
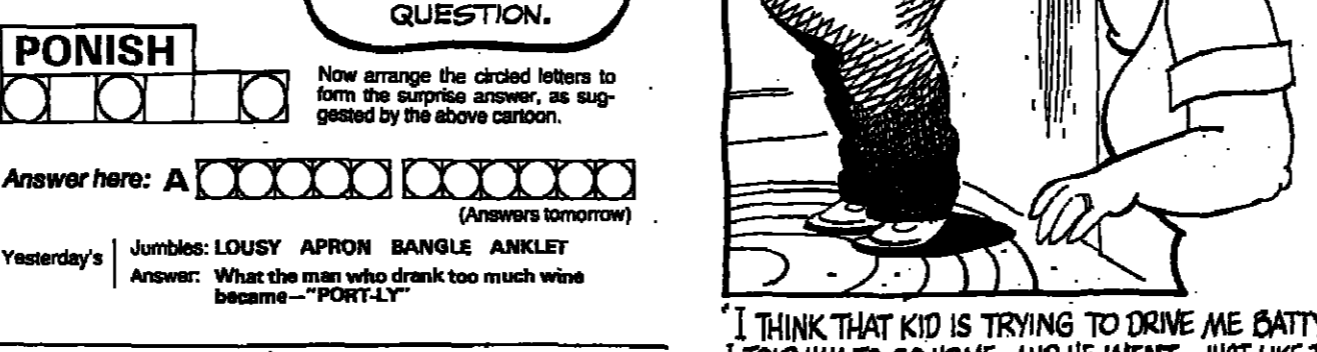
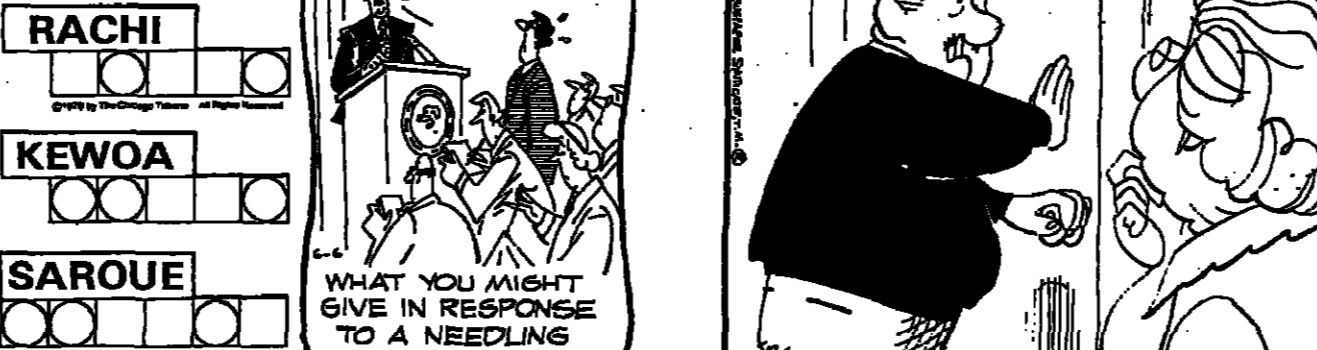
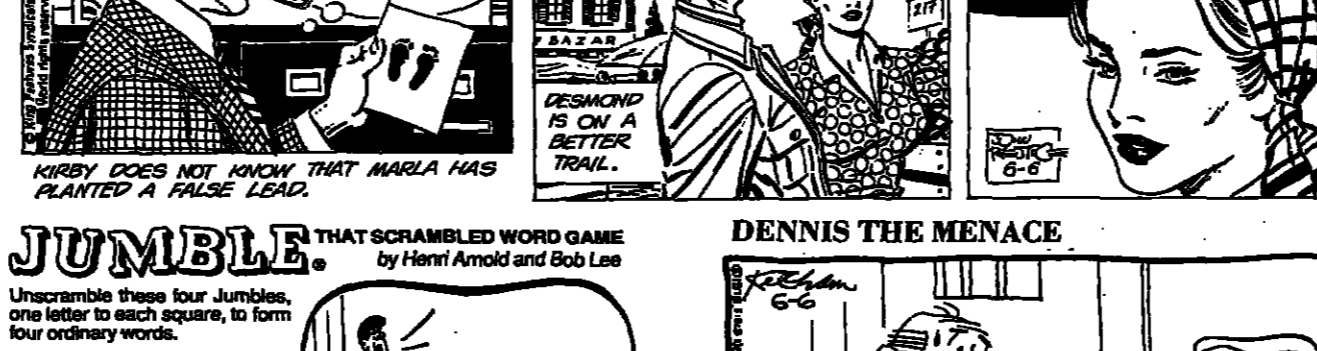
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BOOKS

JESUS THE MAGICIAN

By Morton Smith. Harper and Row. 210 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by John Dart

THAT Jesus of Nazareth was a faith healer and an exorcist and that some opponents thought he possessed an evil spirit named Beelzebub, few knowledgeable Christians would deny. It's there in the New Testament.

That the works and ministry of Jesus can be understood best as those of a first-century magician will undoubtedly meet great resistance among those for whom the nature of Jesus matters most.

Morton Smith, a Columbia University historian at home in New Testament studies and Hellenistic literature, nevertheless amasses significant evidence from pro- and anti-Christian sources of antiquity plus parallel lore from Greek magical papyri to support his case.

Jesus is subject to endless analyses, much of them just as well forgotten. But Smith's picture of Jesus is not likely to vanish like so many theories of a more speculative type.

Unlike Hugh Schonfield ("The Passover Plot" and others), Smith uses many primary and secondary sources and tests his research in demanding scholarly circles. If Smith is somewhat of a maverick, it is because of his relative adventurousness in reaching conclusions and broaching possibilities.

Smith first suggested that Jesus functioned as a magician in two books published in 1973, "The Secret Gospel" and its scholarly version, "Clement of Alexandria and a Secret Gospel of Mark." They dealt primarily with part of a letter he discovered in 1958 in a desert monastery south of Jerusalem.

Written on the back pages of a 17th-century volume, the letter purported to be a copy of a letter by Clement of Alexandria, a second-century churchman, who told of portions of the Gospel of Mark which were "read only to those who are being initiated into the great mysteries."

Some scholars were frankly skeptical about the authenticity or alleged earliness of the "Secret Mark." Many have scoffed at Smith's theories which arose from the text's study—that Jesus the magician initiated followers in a seventh-night baptismal rite which involved a hallucinatory ascent to the heavens. Smith's hints of erotic overtones and that a Christian libertine tradition originated with Jesus himself also drew fire from scholars.

In his new book, Smith concentrates almost totally on his thesis that Jesus was a magician. Magicians were apparently a well-known phenomenon in and around Palestine. In the New Testament Acts of the Apostles, the reader meets two magicians whose powers are no match for the power of Jesus as inherited by the apostles. Simon Magus of Samaria reportedly was dazzled by the exorcisms, healings and preaching of the apostle Philip and, as a result, became a believer. (Later church fathers, however, were to regard Simon as a "bad Samaritan" as it were, for supposedly starting the Gnostic heresies.)

The Acts of the Apostles also

tells of a "certain magician, a Jewish false prophet, named Bar-Jesus," who was close to a procurator in Cyprus. The apostle Paul, said to be filled with the Holy Spirit, is pitted against this magician for the belief of the procurator, calling him "son of the devil." Paul curses Bar-Jesus with temporary blindness and wins the day with the Roman official.

Smith cautions that while these accounts and those in the gospels may not be historically reliable many times, the more important consideration is the ambivalence way that New Testament authors handled accusations—of magic against Jesus and how other magicians were pictured. Jesus' curing of demons and curing fig trees, stories of walking on water and the use of Jesus' name to work wonders were not denied by the early church, but explained as the works of the son of God.

The author is not suggesting that Jesus was a faker or pursuing a dishonorable career. Moreover, the distinction made by some liberal scholars between the "Christ of faith" and the "Jesus of history" is a gross exaggeration, Smith says. It wasn't just the later church which saw Jesus as divine, he says. The evidence requires one to recognize the possibility that one of the first to believe in Jesus the Christ was Jesus himself. In popular thought then, "son of God" and "magician" were practically interchangeable terms, he asserted.

Yet, whether Jesus called himself the Messiah is another matter. Some early Christian texts from the Nag Hammadi Library, discovered in 1945, specifically the Gospel of Thomas, the Dialogue of the Savior, and the Apocryphon of James, do not use the title Messiah-Christ at all for Jesus.

Smith once said privately that he did not cite much material from the Nag Hammadi Library because of its many Gnostic texts—which would have provided ammunition in Smith's mind, for critics to dismiss his research.

"Jesus the Magician" already has ammunition for conservative critics. Smith gives some credence to opponents' charges that Jesus was the illegitimate son of a Galilean peasant woman by a Roman soldier named Pantera.

Smith sees magical elements in the Lord's Prayer and calls the Eucharist "an unmistakably magical rite." Drinking the blood and eating the body could not derive from the Jewish Passover seder, Smith says, but it follows magical tradition as the way in which the magician-god would unite followers with him in love.

"Jesus' resurrection, ascension and miscellaneous post-resurrection activities belong to the psychopathic histories of his disciples. Those histories must have been shaped by their experiences with Jesus," Smith writes. A blunt way to say what some scholars say more circuitously and what skeptics say inarticulately—for much hazier reasons.

John Dart is a religion writer for The Los Angeles Times and author of "The Laughing Savior."

Los Angeles Times

Desai Leaves on Trip

To Europe and U.S.

NEW DELHI, June 5 (AP)—Prime Minister Morarji Desai left today on his longest journey since assuming office.

Mr. Desai, 82, will meet top officials of the European Economic Community, Belgium, Britain and the United States before returning to India June 17.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On some occasions, a defender can judge at an early stage what position the declarer will have to face, and prepare his counter-measures. A striking example is the diagramed deal.

South opened four spades with a hand on which most experts would be content to bid three spades. North raised to six spades, reaching a slam that would have been easy if South had held the eight-card suit that his bid suggested. As it was, South needed to do a little guessing to make 12 tricks: To avoid a club loser he needed to score two diamond tricks without losing two tricks in that suit.

West led the heart king, which was taken by dummy's ace. South saw that he would have to guess the diamonds eventually. He decided to postpone the decision by running five rounds of trumps. West and dummy threw three hearts, while East gave up both his hearts and one club. The position was now this:

NORTH			
♠ A4	♥ A876	♦ K1093	♣ A5
WEST	♠ K1093	♥ A76	♦ QJ1054
♠ A875	♥ J10	♦ Q875	♣ J10
EAST (D)			
♠ K1093	♥ A76	♦ QJ1054	♣ J10
♠ A875	♥ J10	♦ Q875	♣ J10
SOUTH			
♠ K1093	♥ A76	♦ QJ1054	♣ J10
♠ A875	♥ J10	♦ Q875	♣ J10

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: East 1♥, South 4♠, West 5♠, North 6♠.

When South now led the diamond queen, West was ready: He

Bullets Romp, Tie NBA Series

By Paul Arner

WASHINGTON, June 5 (WP) — What Coach Dick Motta described as "the real Bullet team" finally showed up in the National Basketball Association championship series yesterday as Washington trampled Seattle, 117-82, to even the final playoffs at three games each.

"I saw things out there I thought we couldn't do any more," said Motta. "Now we have to do it one more time." That last time will be Wednesday night in the Seattle Coliseum, where the SuperSonics have won their last 22 games.

In running up the largest victory margin in final-round history, the Bullets controlled the backboards, 59-49, ran their fast break crisply, passed well (26 assists) and got a huge boost from their previously quiet bench (63 points).

Praise From a Rival
In the process, rookie Greg Ballard was credited by Sonic guard Fred Brown with being "the difference in the game." Ballard scored 12 points, grabbed 12 rebounds and assisted on 6 baskets in 27 minutes, his longest appearance of the series.

Charles Johnson also helped out, scoring 17 points, all in the first three quarters, through which the Bullets built an 84-61 lead. Johnson's defense and his ability to rebound were key factors in the Bullets' victory.

NBA Playoffs

Seattle's coach, Lenny Wilkens, described it as "being out of sync. It was probably the worst we played all year."

Lowest Since 1955

No team has scored as few points in a final-round game since 1955, when Syracuse could total only 71. And the Sonics' first-half output of 35 points was their lowest of the season.

Elvin Hayes was the game's high scorer with 21 points and Bob Danbridge had 19, but the Bullets got scoring from four players coming off the bench — Mitch Kupchak 19, Johnson 17, Ballard 12 and Larry Wright 10.

The SuperSonics, however, believed much of the loss could be laid to their lowly shooting percentage from the floor, with only 33 of 98 shots connecting.

Washington's victory, said Paul Silas, who was pointless in four field-goal attempts.

Marvin Webster, who had 12 points, said: "I don't think we played an intensive second quarter and I don't think we ever got aggressive after that. We had good shots, but they didn't go in."

Brown, whose 17 points were high for Seattle, said: "All our shots bounced out. Even the rebounds bounced out of our hands. Washington's intensity level was very high. When Motta put in Ballard he took a chance and the rookie played well."

Scot Player Is Banished In World Cup Over Drugs

(Continued from Page 1)

control committee for FIFA, which conducted the test, was adamant.

"I was unhappily surprised to find traces of this particular drug," said the committee. "It is possible to argue that the substances have a valid medical application, perhaps against allergies, perhaps in nasal sprays. In my experience, fencamfamine (the substance found) is used only as a stimulant."

The test on Johnston was taken a random sample 15 minutes after the end of the match, with two players chosen from each team by the urine sample was then divided into two specimen bottles; the first was tested and proved positive, the second was being analyzed.

Only once before has a World Cup soccer player been banished for taking drugs. In 1974, when Jean-Joseph of Haiti was caught. Otherwise soccer, unlike other Olympic sports, has been exempt only to rumors and suggestions — usually by the losing teams — that its opponents were on pep pills.

Johnston's career has often overstepped the boundaries of self-control. An irascible, cheeky and immensely gifted 31-year-old left-winger, he has been sent off no less than 10 times, usually for losing his temper and realising, although with his club — West Bromwich Albion — he was sent

push the ball up the floor against lethargic Seattle helped trigger Washington's running game.

The Sonics aided the Bullets considerably with 22 turnovers, 33 percent shooting (including only 21 percent in the second quarter) and poor defense.

Seattle's coach, Lenny Wilkens, described it as "being out of sync. It was probably the worst we played all year."

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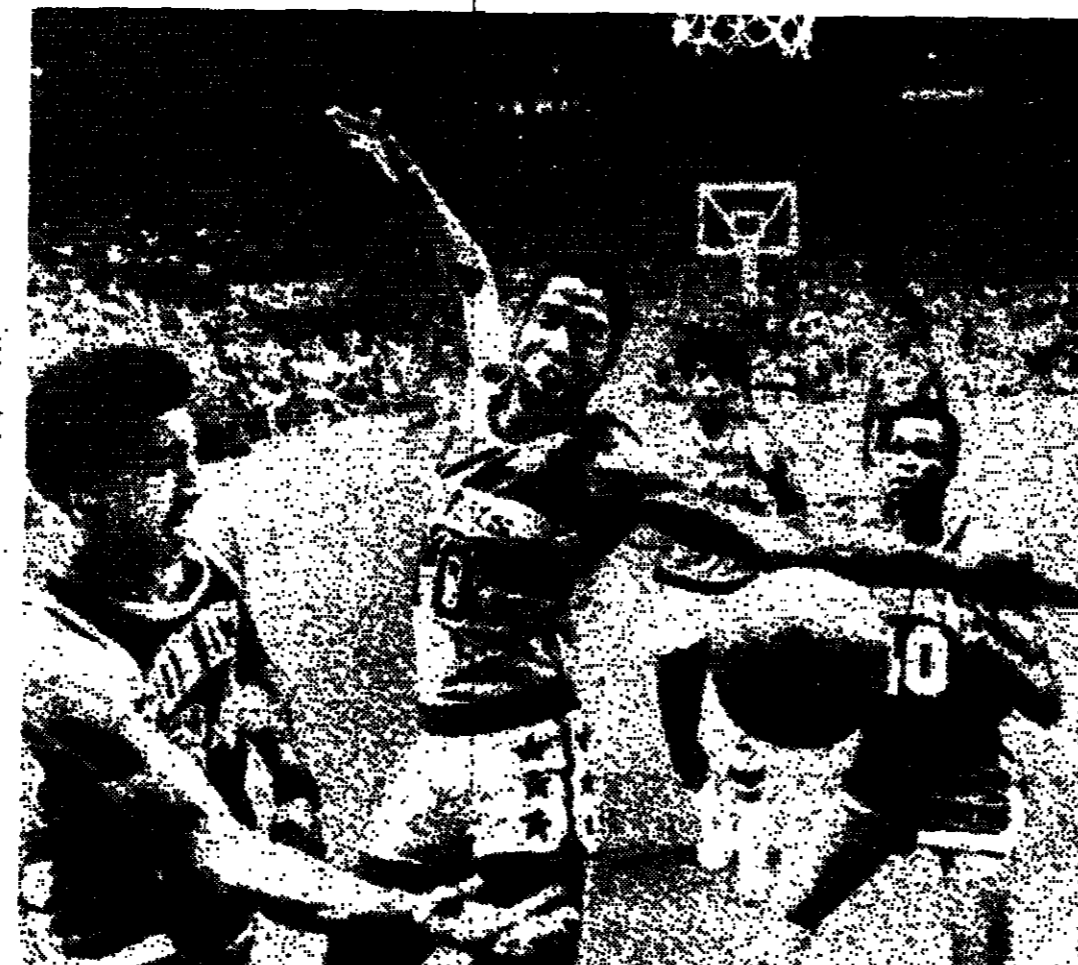
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Johnston's career, once drifting downhill in Scotland, was rejuvenated by a costly transfer to West Bromwich in 1972.

Last Saturday, far from being stimulated, his form against Peru was muted so much so that he was spread among the eager South American press that he was suffering a hangover from "drinking too much scotch whisky." Rumors like this have preceded and then followed Scotland throughout the tournament but are persistently denied by MacLeod.

Without Johnston, Scotland's already forlorn hopes in this World Cup are further reduced.

What is clear from the case is that soccer players are, at long last, being subjected to the same rigorous, computerized doping tests as



Dennis Johnson of Seattle, left, passes from under the basket despite the efforts of Bob Danbridge of Washington to block the shot. The Bullets routed the Sonics, to tie the series.

Orantes Downs Gullikson With Aid of Tie-Breaks

PARIS, June 5 (UPI) — Manuel Orantes, the No. 3 seed, overcame some stubborn resistance from Tim Gullikson today to qualify, 6-3, 7-6, 7-6, for the quarterfinals of the French Open tennis championships.

Gullikson forced him to a tie-break twice in their fourth-round encounter on clay at Roland Garros Stadium.

Orantes, 29, won the second-set tie-break, 7-4, and the final one, 7-3.

"I'm in very good form," Orantes said after the match. "I have never played very well in Paris since 1974." Orantes went two sets up before losing the 1974 final to Bjorn Borg, who is the top seed this year.

Speaking of Gullikson, the No. 13 seed, Orantes said, "He's a very dangerous player. He has all the shots and he has a good serve."

In other fourth-round matches, Hans Gildemeister defeated John Alexander, 7-5, 6-4, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, and Dick Stockton defeated John Gehringer, 7-5, 6-1, 6-3.

In the women's singles, Fiorella Bonicelli defeated Pam Teeguarden, 6-3, 6-7, 6-4, to qualify for the quarterfinals.

In other third-round action, the No. 2 seed, Virginia Ruzici, dismissed Frederique Thibault, 6-3, 6-2, and Brigitte Simon defeated Viviana Gonzalez, 6-4, 6-3.

Connors Pleased

BECKENHAM, England, June 5 (UPI) — Jimmy Connors played his first match in five weeks today and declared himself "happy" with the way things went.

"I certainly can't complain about that after such a long layoff," said Connors, who has been sidelined by a blood disorder and spent eight days undergoing tests in a Los Angeles hospital.

He beat Peter Pearson, 6-2, 6-1. In the first round of the Kentish Times grass court championships and showed only occasional signs of rustiness. He expects to be in peak shape in time for the Wimbledon championships later this month.

"I hit some bad shots but six inches out today is going to be six inches in next week," Connors said. "That's why I got here so early."

Major League Leaders

BATTING				
Based on 100 of bats				
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Simmons, S.F.	50	18	28	137
Burroughs, S.F.	45	13	20	129
Alfonso, L.A.	45	12	22	128
McDonald, Phil.	45	14	18	128
Griffey, C.A.	37	20	35	124
Buckner, C.A.	33	15	33	123
Rice, Bos.	32	21	34	123
Smith, L.A.	32	12	32	121
Clark, S.F.	29	18	32	117
Paul, S.F.	27	12	24	117
AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Carraway, Minn.	45	18	18	124
Sundberg, Tex.	45	14	17	124
Reynolds, Sep.	45	14	15	123
Rice, Bos.	42	21	17	120
Pilettino, N.Y.	38	19	18	124
Casper, Minn.	38	14	32	121
Stiehl, Bos.	37	15	34	121
Chambliss, N.Y.	35	17	29	121
Cubbage, Minn.	32	14	34	118
Brett, C.A.	32	17	21	118
HOME RUNS				
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Foster, C.A. and Mondou, L.A. 11; Kline, C.A. and Bonds, C.A. 10; Lutzinski, Phil. 9.				
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Rice, Bos. 10; Baylor, C.A. 10; Thomas, Det. 10; Mays, Bos. and Evans, Bos. 11.				
RUNS BATTED IN				
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Foster, C.A. 22; Smith, L.A. 21; Morgan, C.A. 19; Bonds, C.A. and McCovey, S.F. 18.				
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Rice, Bos. 21; Zisk, C.A. 19; Mays, Bos. 18; Bonds, C.A. and Evans, Bos. 11.				
PITCHING				
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Grimsley, Min. 9-2; Knapp, S.F. 7-2; John, L.A. and Fench, S.F. 7-2; Bonham, C.A. 6-2; Zachary, N.Y. 6-1; Horner, C.A. 6-1; Palmer, Bos. 5-2; Rauscher, C.A. 4-2; Rogers, Min. 4-2.				
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Tompa, C.A. 9-2; Guldry, N.Y. 8-2; Torres, Bos. 8-2; Lee, Bos. 7-2; Thompson and Palmer, Bos. and Seifert, C.A. 7-2.				
EARNED RUN AVERAGE				
(Based on 50 innings pitched)				
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Knapp, S.F. 1.84; Anderson, Min. 2.55; Rasmussen, C.A. 2.55; Bonham, C.A. 2.55; Rogers, Min. 2.55; Palmer, Bos. 2.55; Johnson, Det. 2.22; Knapp, C.A. 2.22; Torres, Bos. 2.22.				
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Knapp, S.F. 1.84; Anderson, Min. 2.55; Rasmussen, C.A. 2.55; Bonham, C.A. 2.55; Rogers, Min. 2.55; Palmer, Bos. 2.55; Johnson, Det. 2.22; Knapp, C.A. 2.22; Torres, Bos. 2.22.				
FIELDING PERCENTAGE				
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Knapp, S.F. 1.00; Anderson, Min. 1.00; Rasmussen, C.A. 1.00; Bonham, C.A. 1.00; Rogers, Min. 1.00; Palmer, Bos. 1.00; Johnson, Det. 1.00; Knapp, C.A. 1.00; Torres, Bos. 1.00.				
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Knapp, S.F. 1.00; Anderson, Min. 1.00; Rasmussen, C.A. 1.00; Bonham, C.A. 1.00; Rogers, Min. 1.00; Palmer, Bos. 1.00; Johnson, Det. 1.00; Knapp, C.A. 1.00; Torres, Bos. 1.00.				

Doubles Over For Gottfried And Ramirez

PARIS, June 5 (WP) — Brian Gottfried and Raul Ramirez, having apparently lost the rapport that made them one of the most successful doubles teams in tennis the last four years, have decided to split up as partners temporarily at the end of the current French Open.

Their decision, reached mutually and amicably last week, could lead to an interesting round of "musical partners" among some of the game's best doubles players, Ramirez, for instance, already has agreed to play four tournaments this summer with Fred McNeil.

Gottfried, 26, and Ramirez, 24, said they agreed to a "trial separation" because they have not been playing as well together this year as in the past and both felt that a break would do them good.

"We're not nearly the team we were," said Gottfried. "It sounds crazy, but you're playing doubles all the time and traveling together, it's like a marriage. It's difficult to maintain a certain level and mood."

Steelers Facing NFL Penalty

PITTSBURGH, June 5 (UPI) — The Pittsburgh Steelers may be fined or forced to forfeit a draft choice following the disclosure they illegally held contact drills in pads during rookie camp last week.

The National Football League advised the Steelers it was aware of the team's violation of Article 20, Section 4, of the NFL's collective bargaining agreement with the Players Association. The contract specifically rules out contact work or the use of pads — helmets are permitted — during any off-season training camps.

"We've been in touch with the club about it and they're aware that they are in violation of the constitution," said a league spokesman, Jim Heffernan. He said "a fine is spelled out" in the contract, but it was expected that the Steelers face a fine of \$10,000 or the loss of a 1979 draft choice.

Newspapers reported that 29 rookies and 15 veterans at rookie camp engaged in contact work with pads.

An .055 Hitter Delivers As Giants Beat Expos, 3-2

MONTREAL, June 5 (AP) — Vic Harris, batting .055, led off the 10th inning with a home run yesterday to give the San Francisco Giants a 3-2 victory over the Montreal Expos. Randy Moffitt (5-1) earned the victory in relief of Bob Knepper.

Jack Clark drove in the first two San Francisco runs, with a force-out grounder in the first inning and a triple in the sixth.

The Expos rallied for a run in the eighth on Andre Dawson's double and pinch hitter Stan Papi's single. Then Montreal tied the game in the ninth with an unearned run as Warren Cromartie doubled and scored on second baseman Bill Madlock's two-out error.

Pirates 4, Reds 1
At Cincinnati, John Milner rapped four straight hits and Bill Robinson added two doubles and a single to lead Pittsburgh to a 4-1 victory over Cincinnati behind the four-hit pitching of Bert Blyleven and Grant Jackson. Blyleven pitched five perfect innings before walking Mike Lum leading off the sixth. One out later, pinch hitter Dave Collins singled to center for Cincinnati's first hit.

Cardinals 4, Astros 2
At Houston, St. Louis combined three Houston misplays and George Hendrick's double to score three runs in the fifth inning and a 4-2 victory over Houston. St. Louis starting pitcher Silvio Martinez, who pitched a one-hitter in his first major league start last week, earned the victory.

Padres 5, Mets 2
At New York, Derrel Thomas and Bill Almon drove in two runs apiece as San Diego defeated New York, 5-2, with Gaylord Perry earning his 250th career victory. Perry (4-2) is the second-ranking active pitcher in career victories behind Philadelphia's Jim Kaat, who has 255.

Phillies 9, Dodgers 4
At Philadelphia, speaking of Kaat, he pitched Philadelphia past Los Angeles, 9-4, for a sweep of a three-game series. Greg Luzinski singled home two runs in a five-run rally in the second inning and center fielder Garry Maddox aided Kaat with 10 putouts, two short of the National League record.

Cubs 6, Braves 4
At Chicago, Heity Cruz, one of five substitutes in the lineup, had three hits and drove in two runs to lead Chicago to a 6-4 victory over Atlanta and a sweep of their three-game series.

Angels 4, Red Sox 2
In the American League, at Anaheim, Calif., Frank Tanana became the American League's first nine-game winner and Ron Jackson and Ken Landreux hit homers as California gave new manager Jim Fregosi his first victory, 4-2, over Boston. Tanana struck out five and walked two as the Angels snapped a seven-game losing streak.

A's 6, Yankees 4
At Oakland, Mitchell Page's two-run double in the fifth inning led Oakland to a 6-4 victory over New York. The triumph, which kept Oakland in first place in the American League West by a game over the Kansas City Royals, was watched by the A's largest home crowd of the season, 19,289.

Tigers 6, Twins 4
At Detroit, Jack Morris picked up his first victory of the year when John Wockenhus snipped a 3-3 tie with a run-scoring single in the sixth inning to lead Detroit to a 6-4 victory over Minnesota. Errors by Hosken Powell and Dan Ford gave Detroit three of its runs.

Royals 13, White Sox 2
At Kansas City, Darrell Porter went five for five and Johnathan and Al Cowens each knocked in three runs to power Kansas City over Chicago, 13-2.

Rangers 9, Blue Jays 5
At Toronto, Al Oliver drove in four runs and Mike Hargrove drove in two and scored twice as Texas coasted to a 9-5 victory over Toronto. Dock Ellis, with relief help from Steve Comer, went six innings to notch his fourth victory against two losses.

Brewers 12-9, Indians 7-4
At Milwaukee, Silvio Lezcano hit a three-run home run, Paul Molitor hit a two-run homer and Sal Bando hit one with nobody on, leading Milwaukee to a 9-4 victory over Cleveland to complete a double-header sweep. Milwaukee broke a four-game losing streak by winning the opener, 12-7, as Dick Davis hit his first bases-loaded home run.

Orioles 4, Mariners 1
At Seattle, Ken Singleton drove in all four runs with a two-run homer, a double and a single and left-hander Mike Flanagan won his seventh game as Baltimore beat Seattle, 4-1.

British to Seek America's Cup

LONDON, June 5 (AP) — British industry has been asked to find almost £2 million (\$3.6 million) to win the America's Cup, the yachting prize that has been won by the United States since its inception 127 years ago.

The last British challenge was made in 1964.

The campaign for the 1980 race was announced by Sir John Methven, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, who said that a "club" had been formed to enroll as members up to 1,500 firms prepared to back the challenge, issued by the Royal Southern Yacht Club near Southampton.

Any British entrant would first have to defeat challengers from France, Australia and Sweden before facing the defending host from the New York Yacht Club.

Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE			AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Los Angeles	201 000 001-4 7 1	Minnesota	010 200 001-4 4 2			
Philadelphia	000 100 216-9 11 3	Detroit	100 102 026-4 9 0			
John, Hough (2), Castillo (7) and Groat; Kaat and Boone, W-Kaat, 2-4, L-John, 7-2.			First Game			
San Diego	010 004 005-3 9 0	Cleveland	002 200 036-7 13 0			
New York	000 001 000-2 6 0	Milwaukee	000 102 026-4 14 0			
Perry, Shirley (8), Fingers (8) and Roberts; Korman, Murray (8) and Stearns, W-Perry, 4-1, L-Korman, 2-7, HR-San Diego, Tenace (6).			Second Game			
Atlanta	010 002 000-4 7 1	Cleveland	010 100 200-4 10 1			
Chicago	010 002 000-4 7 1	Milwaukee	010 102 026-4 15 2			
Mehler, Campbell (4), Come (5), Stok (7) and Nelson; Rauschel and Cox, W-Rauschel, 4-4, L-Mehler, 0-2, HR-Atlanta, Matthews (7).			Head, Fitzmorris (6) and Moser; Trovati, Castro (7) and B. Martinez, W-Trovati, 2-1, L-Moser, 3-3, HRs-Cleveland, Hestley (2), Milwaukee, Lezcano (10), Bonds (7), Molitor (4).			
San Francisco	100 001 000-1 3 2	Chicago	002 000 000-2 3 1			
Montreal	000 000 001-0 0 0	Kansas City	013 001 012-13 10 1			
Philadelphia	000 000 000-0 0 0	Los Angeles	000 000 000-0 0 0			
Knapp, Moffitt (9) and Hill; Rogers; Knowles (9), Gorman (9) and Carter, W-Moffitt, 5-1, L-Gorman, 4-2, HR-San Francisco.			Wood, Schuler (3), LaGrone (7), Terranova (7) and Mahorovich; Seifert, Bird (3) and Porter, W-Schuler, 7-4, L-Wood, 5-5.			
Pittsburgh	001 010 000-4 8 0	Boston	000 000 002-2 4 1			
Chicago	001 010 000-4 8 0	California	000 000 001-0 0 0			
Blyleven, Jackson (7) and Ott; Moskos; Tompa (9), B. Martinez (9) and Warner, W-Blyleven, 4-2, L-Moskos, 0-2.			Eckersley, Burmaster (8) and Flak; Tompa, LaGrone (9) and Downing, W-Tompa, 9-2, L-Eckersley, 5-2, HRs-Cincinnati, Jackson (2), Landreault (11).			
St. Louis	000 000 000-0 0 0	Baltimore	102 010 000-4 9 1			
Houston	000 000 000-0 0 0	Seattle	000 000 010-1 7 0			
Martinez, Schultz (7) and Simmons; Richard and Baldwin, W-Martinez, 2-4, L-Richard, 4-4.			Flanagan and Dempsey; Pate, Rowley (9) and Plummer, W-Flanagan, 7-4, L-Pate, 4-4, HRs-Baltimore, Simmons (5), Seattle.			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Texas	330 100 200-9 9 1	New York	011 010 010-4 10 0			
Toronto	000 010 000-5 12 0	Oakland	000 100 000-0 0 0			
D. Ellis, Conner (7) and J. Ellis; Lemanczyk; Moore (3), Coleman (4), Willis (8) and Cerano, W-D. Ellis, 7-2, L-Coleman, 4-2, HRs-New York, Jackson (1), Chambliss (5), Oakland, Ohtani (1), Thompson (5).			Gutierrez, Eastwick (1), Lyle (5), Clay (7), Gossage (8) and Mendenhall; Johnson, Lacy (3), Sosa (9) and Easton, W-Lacy, 5-2, L-Eastwick, 2-3, HRs-New York, Jackson (1), Chambliss (5), Oakland, Ohtani (1), Thompson (5).			

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	36	17	.679	
New York	36	20	.643	2 1/2
Detroit	32	22	.591	6 1/2
Baltimore	27	28	.491	11 1/2
Milwaukee	25	29	.461	13 1/2
Cleveland	23	26	.469	15 1/2
Toronto	19	30	.388	19 1/2
Seattle	17	37	.315	27 1/2
WEST				
Oakland	29	21	.580	
San Francisco	27	21	.563	1 1/2
Los Angeles	23	23	.500	5 1/2
San Diego	25	24	.510	3 1/2
Minnesota	21	30	.412	8 1/2
Chicago	19	28	.396	9 1/2
Philadelphia	17	37	.315	14 1/2
PACIFIC COAST				
San Francisco's Games				
San Francisco	2	1		
Detroit	4	1		
Milwaukee	4	1		
Milwaukee	12	7		
Kansas City	11	7		
California	4	1		
Oakland	4	1		
Baltimore	4	1		
Seattle	1	1		
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	27	20	.574	
Philadelphia	25	21	.543	1 1/2
Montreal	26	24	.520	2 1/2
Chicago	23	29	.453	6 1/2
Boston	22	29	.437	6 1/2
San Francisco	20	27	.429	8 1/2
Los Angeles	18	30	.375	12 1/2
WEST				
San Francisco	32	17	.653	
San Diego	30	20	.615	1 1/2
Los Angeles	27	23	.540	5 1/2
San Diego	23	27	.460	9 1/2
Boston	22	29	.437	10 1/2
San Francisco	18	30	.375	13 1/2
PACIFIC COAST				
San Francisco's Games				
Philadelphia	9	1		
San Francisco	4	1		
San Francisco	4	1		
Chicago	4	1		
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Art Buchwald

Better Postage

WASHINGTON — While many people have complained about a first-class stamp going up from 13 cents to 15 cents, the U.S. Postal Service is very proud of it.

I talked to one of the men who developed the 15-cent stamp and he considers it one of the greatest breakthroughs in mail delivery since the invention of the zip code.

"For years we've dreamed a 15-cent stamp but it is one thing to have the concept and another to make it a reality. Ever since I saw the stamp, I've wanted it. We have been working day and night to develop one according to their needs."

"What specifically did they want?"

"They said they wanted a stamp lighter in weight so we could get more letters on an airplane. At the same time it had to take a beating from hail and snow and sleet. The stamp also had to be flexible enough to bend when it was bought in rolls instead of sheets. And the most important requirement was that it could not be used again when the post office failed to cancel it."

"How did you solve the last problem?"

"That was the most difficult," he said. "The post office has been losing about \$10 million and \$20 million a year because when people get a letter with a stamp that is not canceled they steam it off and use it again. This is a federal crime, but very few federal attorneys will prosecute."

"They say it is too difficult to

find a jury that will convict someone for recycling a postage stamp. So the people upstairs told us we had to come up with a stamp that couldn't be used twice. It wasn't an easy assignment. The first thing we developed was a glue with an explosive base. When a person tried to pry off an uncanceled stamp from a letter, the stamp would blow his hand off. We thought we had the solution but the Occupational Safety and Health Administration raised objections so we had to go back to the drawing board."

"That was tough luck," I said. "because it would have done away with the crime."

"Then we came up with a blue dye. If you tried to get the stamp off the envelope you would be covered from head to foot with this indelible dye, and then our postal inspectors would be able to make a foolproof arrest."

"The people upstairs didn't go for that."

"They did, but the postal workers kept getting the dye all over their clothes and wanted the service to pay for new uniforms."

"What was the answer?"

"A secret glue that makes it impossible to steam the stamp off. It self-destructs if anyone tampers with it after it has been stuck on an envelope. It's the biggest breakthrough since the invention of air mail."

"Will the new 15-cent stamp speed up the delivery of mail?"

"I should hope so. With less weight and more stable corners, our new 15-cent stamp could break the record from New York to Washington by 45 minutes. A first-class letter can now get to any place within 500 miles in less than four days."

"That soon?" I said in amazement.

"Our only problem at the moment is that many people are putting the old 13-cent stamp and two 1-cent stamps on their letters. This means that our people have to cancel three stamps instead of one. That will slow delivery down for a while. But once there are enough 15-cent stamps in circulation, you'll never have another complaint about the postal service again."

"There is a rumor that you people are now working on a 20-cent first-class stamp that would make the 15-cent stamp obsolete in another year."



Buchwald

'Oil is not thrust under your nose here. I think I've only seen two Stetsons, and they were worn by Scotsmen. A lot of the Americans wear kilts.'

Aberdeen: A Boom Town at Age of 600

By Fred Bridgland

ABERDEEN, Scotland. (Reuters) — Aberdeen is Britain's only boom city. It is Europe's oil capital, and its young businessmen dream that it will grow to rival Houston.

Down by the harbor, crammed with brightly painted vessels which ferry supplies non-stop to oil rigs out in the chilly waters on the North Sea, is a very ordinary looking newspaper shop.

Ordinary, that is, except for its name. The shop sign proclaims in huge capitals "Bonanza". That is the name of the game here with Aberdeen prospering as more and more British North Sea oil fields are opened. Oil from the ninth field began pumping ashore in April and by the early '80s Britain will be self-sufficient in supplies of the precious liquid.

Aberdeen is, however, taking its prosperity quietly. The city is six centuries old and has deep, solid traditions based on the church, its 500-year-old university and a deep-sea fishing industry which is now in acute depression.

It has none of the brasserie or ramshackle rawness of a new Broken Hill, Klondyke or Kimberley. The visitor looking for tell-tale signs of moral decay has a difficult time. There are no obvious wild gambling parlors or brightly lit brothels where rig workers and divers, ashore from hard-working stints out in the North Sea, can spend their fat wage packets.

Contrary to the legend which has grown, Aberdeen's sober

streets, lined with granite buildings, are not thronged by Texans wearing Stetsons.

"Oil is not thrust under your nose here," says Tony Barker, a pin-striped English oil executive who is the representative in Aberdeen of the Phillips-Pye offshore group. "I think I've only seen two Stetsons, and they were worn by Scotsmen. A lot of the Americans wear kilts."

Little America

But the presence of 6,000 Americans associated with the oil business is noticeable among the 215,000 Aberdonians. Just outside the city they have their own country club. "It's their little part of America," a retreat from the natives," says Barker.

The city's American school has more than 500 pupils and the new Sheraton Hotel, owned by an American who lives in a 300-year-old castle in the Scottish highlands, has clocks which show Houston time as well as the time in Scotland.

Spence Rae, once a homely little grocery shop selling traditional Scottish working-class fare like minced beef, haggis and scones, has become Spence Rae's American Food Store. On a weekday, the aisles there are covered with 3,000 miles across America from Boston Harbor to San Francisco's Golden Gate. It is almost certainly the only shop in Scotland advertising ice cubes for sale in mid-winter.

Executives from Italy, France,

Holland and West Germany are also cashing in on Aberdeen's oil boom. Many gather in city hotels and bars when they are not working at the offices of 17 international oil companies with North Sea headquarters here. Some companies have moved into and modernized stately Victorian granite houses while others have built skyscrapers for themselves.

Getting Rich

Other Aberdonians, too. Spence Rae is getting rich, too. A familiar sight on Union Street, the sedate main commercial area, is Ian Maitland's white Rolls-Royce.

Maitland, 35, runs one of the most profitable offshore supply companies in the city, procuring a wide range of goods for oil companies on short notice. After building up a large office cleaning business, based mainly on oil company offices, Maitland started his new business just two years ago and in his first year turned over more than \$1 million.

"The early boys in the business were Americans," says Maitland, who left school at 15. "It all seemed very high-powered. But I realized it was a circus."

"There was no reason why a Scot shouldn't get a slice of the action."

Maitland's big break came when an oil company asked if he could provide thermal underwear and protective clothing for 1,500 rig workers within a week.

"I didn't know a thing about

supplies, but I went to the people who did know," he says. "I made it in time and gave the company a sense of urgency and quality about myself."

Zero Unemployment

Aberdeen, now the only area of Britain where there is virtually zero unemployment, had in the past many jobless. Many young men headed south to England to find work.

Maitland is now setting up a new company to challenge the traditional American stranglehold on the manufacture of drilling tools and other high quality oil-engineering products.

It is this kind of enterprise and confidence that the young professional Aberdonians who make up the city's Junior Chamber of Commerce want to encourage to ensure that Aberdeen continues to boom after the oil reserves are exhausted at the beginning of the next century.

Sidney Barrie, a lawyer in his thirties, has been appointed by the chamber to head a team working out how Aberdeen can become a permanent oil center.

"The real oil future is in engineering," he says. "If we can manufacture oil tools we have a greater chance of being regarded as an oil center, not just as a supply and service base."

"We've built up an expertise here. Though it was first imported from America, we don't want it to be lost. At the moment the giant Middle East oil fields are serviced from America. Why not from here? It's a lot nearer."

"There's no reason we shouldn't become another Houston."

PEOPLE: Anita Bryant, Husband Plan Therapy Centers

Singer Anita Bryant and her husband Bob Greene say that they plan to open a series of counseling and therapy centers for homosexuals throughout the United States. The first one will be opened in Miami, but no date has yet been set. In preparation for the project, Miss Bryant — who has led a nationwide campaign against acceptance of homosexual practices — is currently meeting at her home in Miami with six persons described as experts on homosexual counseling. Her plans drew quick condemnation by Miami homosexual rights leader Robert Kunst who said, "She needs more counseling than anybody." But Greene said he and his wife decided on the centers after receiving thousands of letters from homosexuals "who are beginning to realize that there is a way out of this thing for them." "Ultimately we hope to have ranches and farms so that they can change the lifestyles they've become addicted to," Greene said.



Anita Bryant

first in Miami.

Chemist Linus Pauling says that his theories on the medical value of vitamin C are ridiculed because they challenge myths that have dominated health sciences for decades. Pauling, a Nobel Prize winner, has championed vitamin C to help prevent and treat cancer, colds and other ailments. Pauling said at a symposium, "Nutrition and Health: Myths and Realities" in San Francisco that many recognized authorities on nutrition have publicly derided the value of vitamin C, and many physicians and scientists have criticized his theories. "In many fields you have to wait until the old professors have died off and a younger generation takes over," he said. He said research is now beginning on the vitamin's effects. New research is being funded by the National Cancer Institute, which also is studying whether massive doses of the vitamin might cause cancer.

which derive from religious teachings. Kugler, a business associate of Anne Frank's father, hid the Franks and four other Jews in an annex of his office. They were discovered in 1944 and sent to concentration camps, where all but Anne's father, Otto, died.

The "goat," or last cadet on the graduating list at the U.S. Military Academy, has gone the way of the Army mule, a victim of military progress. Reforms instituted in the wake of the 1976 cheating scandal include elimination of the general order of merit, or academic ranking by class. Authorities felt that the honor accorded the goat, who was traditionally cheered and rewarded with a sack full of money, showed contempt for excellence. This year, therefore, except for a few distinguished graduates who will be singled out, cadets will be called up alphabetically.

Princess Grace of Monaco has flown into Dublin from Paris on a four-day private visit to view Irish gardens. Her husband, Prince Rainier, arrived on a separate flight. The American-born princess is accompanying members of the Garden Club of Monaco, of which she is president.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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